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## HISTORY

of the

CASTLE, TOWN, AND FOREST

OF

# KNARESBROUGH,

WITH

# HARROGATE,

AND ITS MEDICINAL SPRINGS:

Including an Account of

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By E. HARGROVE.

SIXTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

# Unaresbrough;

PUBLISHED FOR W. LANGDALE,

AND SOLD BY HIM AT KNARESBROUGH AND HARROGATE;

T. LANGDALE, RIPON; MESSRS. A. & B. WHITTAKERS, LONDON;

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ARE SELECTED,

# From numerous other Testimonies,

IN FAVOR OF

## THE SEVERAL EDITIONS OF THIS BOOK.



dent, mislaid, will be particularly acceptable, to those who visit Ha. e; and, who may choose to make excursions from thence, to the neighbouring towns, gentlemen's seats, &c., &c.., Monthly Review, for October, 1785.

"HARGROVE'S History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresbrough, &c.—An entertaining little book; which, the inquisitive traveller will find well worth his perusal."

Gentleman's Mag., for January, 1786.

enriched our magazine, (under the signature of E. H., K.) presents us with a considerably enlarged edition, of his History of Knaresbrough; accompanied with a well-engraved MAP, of nearly eight wapentakes; and notices, at least, 60 places, in the environs of Harrogate.

On the whole, this book appears to be executed in a manner, superior to most works of the kind; and, whilst it shews the exactness of the author, it evinces his knowledge of the antiquities of which he treats."

Gentleman's Mag., for May, 1789.

See, also, Doctor Rees's NEW CYCLOPADIA; vol. V.; articele, Boroughbridge.

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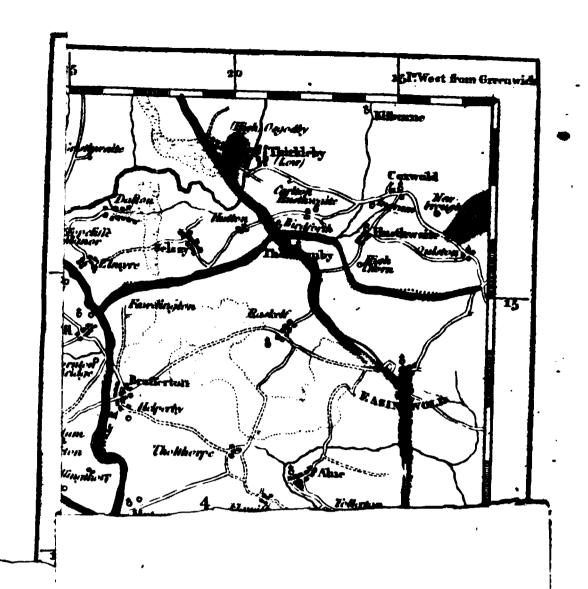
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# History

OF

# RNARESBROUGH.

"Far to the north, where bold Brigantian kings
"Rul'd awful, ere the martial clime was hail'd
"By the lov'd name of York."

Carried State of Stat

THE origin of the first inhabitants of this island is not to be traced with any degree of certainty; all the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and the assistance that tradition can furnish, is vague and insatisfactory.

The universal opinion is, that it was needed, at various times, from different parts of the onlinent; and, also, that some colonies were planted ontinent; and, also, that some colonies were planted on tinent; and, also, that some colonies were planted to the Greek and Phoenician merchants. Julius by the Greek and Phoenician merchants. Julius had been still retained the names of the sar observes, who still retained the names of the lony propelling colony, still farther and farther into long propelling colony.

The most numerous\* of these principalities were the BRIGANTES, q. d. Brigyntwys\*, or first comers, whose dominion extended over all that region, which is now divided into the five counties of York, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancaster; in which extent, near twenty cities owned their subjection to ISEUR\*, which, being the capital of the most powerful state in Britain, must, of course, have been then the chief city in the island.†

Six miles south-west of the scite of this Brigantian capital, and eighteen miles west by north of York, and in the wapentake of Claro, West-Riding of Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester, stands KNARES-BROUGH, evidently deriving its name from its situation on a rocky mountain, ‡ at the foot of which runs the river Nidd. It is one of those ancient burghs that were part of the demesnes of the Crown, found under the title of Terra Regis, in Domesday Book, and other records; all which, and the lands belonging to them, were held by royal grant ||. Littleton observes, that burghs are the most ancient towns in England; such

<sup>\*</sup> Tacitus Agric. Vit. C. 17.

<sup>†</sup> Warrington's History of Wales.

<sup>\*</sup> Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester.

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Now'a village, called Aldbrough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

Rnares, (German) a hard knot; which, when applied to situation, signifies a rocky mountain; as Farleton-Knot, in Westmorejand; Hard-Knot Hill, in Cumberland, &c...

Brady, on Burgs.

# KNARESBROUGE,

situations were chosen, by the Saxons, by the Saxon

The enjoyment of a manumission from sla The enjoyment of and other valuable private jurisdiction, and other valuable private inhabiting granted to the communities inhabiting such place the payment of a fixed tax or sent, appears not to taken place in England till about the year 1199, w King John, in order to lessen the power of his bare erected several of his demosne towns into free burg But, we do not find that Knaresbrough enjoyed th privilege, till the year 1911. Before the institution such communities, persons of noble birth resided their castles, where each kept his petty court, atten ed by his vassals, who received from him education all military exercises; his hospitality invited them enjoy society in his hall; their leisure made them pe petual retainers on his person; they partook of h sports and amusements; and, their greatest ambitic was to make a figure in his train: his favor was the greatest honor; his displeasure exposed them to cor tempt and ignominy; and they felt, every moment, il necessity of his protection. Self-preservation obl ging every man to court the protection of some pov erful baron, his castle was the place to which a resorted for safety, in times of danger. But town guarded by immunities, and surrounded with rampart whose inhabitants were bound by interest, as well: the most solemp-engagements, reciprocally to defea

**I**3

each other, afforded a more commodious and secure retreat.

THE situation of Knaresbrough exactly agrees with the description given of the towns of the ancient Britons; placed on the bank of a river, for the sake of water; and, on the skirt of a large forest, for the conveniency of hunting, and pasture for their cattle. these inviting circumstances were more conspicuous in some parts of the country than others, the princes or chiefs made choice of these places for their residence; a number of their followers and dependants built their huts as near them as they could, and also erected stalls, for their cattle, within the same limits-A town or city thus made, they fortified all round with a ditch and rampart of earth; and, if any danger was suspected, they blocked up all the entrances with trees, cut down, and heaped one upon another. The remains of a ditch and rampart, may yet be traced here, which include an area of 900 feet long, by 600 broad.

EVERY part of these ramparts would command an extensive view of distant country; from whence the inhabitants might, with great advantage, watch every motion of an enemy, and stand prepared to repel every hostile approach.

1. The north angle, near Row-gap.

e in the late of 20th in growing that the

- 2. The east angle, near Pinfold-Hill.
- 30 The fouth angles E. Cass's garden.
- 4. The west angle, near Parnausus-Mount.

In Roman times, this may probably have been one of those forts; formed not only for securing the road just entering the wild region of the forest, but such a one as they usually placed at some little distance from

the larger stations, and fixed them on the most advantageous scites that the places afforded, and fortified them, not with a rampart of stone, but only with large ditches, and placed a small garrison within them. Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine.

THE remains of a roman camp were discovered, at Neuwied, on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1801. The figure was rectangular, 840 feet in length, and 631 in breadth; including a space of very near the same dimensions as that included by the ancient ramparts of Knaresbrough.

For several centuries after the departure of the Romans, this part of the country, in particular, was dreadfully harassed by contending armies. Malmesbury observes, "That it was always exposed to the "fury of the nothern nations, received the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devastations."

THE Saxons finally prevailed, and rather exterminated than subdued the ancient inhabitants; in consequence of which, they preserved, unaltered, all their civil and military institutions. The language was pure Saxon; even the names of places were almost all affixed by the conquerors, whose manners and customs were wholly German. Verstegan informs us, that,

about this period, the language of England, Saxony, and the Netherlands, were all the same.

WHATEVER was the condition of Knaresbrough shefare! the Conquest, with regard to its privileges we find it at that period, a complete Saxon magor; q. d. sone township presiding over ten others, as appears by

the fellowing extract from Boomsday-Book:

4 2: 1a. .

In Knaretbrough, six carucates; Walkingham, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Ferensby, three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Scriven, six carucates; Birstwith, four carucates; Fuston, three carucates; Brareton, six carucates; Sonacre, one carucate; Caton, two carucates; Farnham; three carucates; Stainley, two carucates. In all, forty-two carucates of land, wanting a half; twenty-four whereof were arable. King Edward had this manor in demense: It was, at this otime, in the hands of the Conqueror, and waste. In the time of King Edward, it was, valued at six pounds frent; but, at this time, pays twenty shillings.

A carucate is, as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses, for the householders and cattle.

By this survey, it appears that Knaresbrough and its Villages had suffered in the general devastation

Whitaker's Manchester ,vol. II., p. 119.

siege of York, in the year 1070, laid waste all the country betwixt that city and Durham. "The houses dure reduced to ashes; the eattle seized, and diliven away; land many of the inhabitants perished in the woods, from cold and hanger. The lives of one hundred thousand persons are computed; to have been sacrificed by this stroke of barbhrous policy."—server.

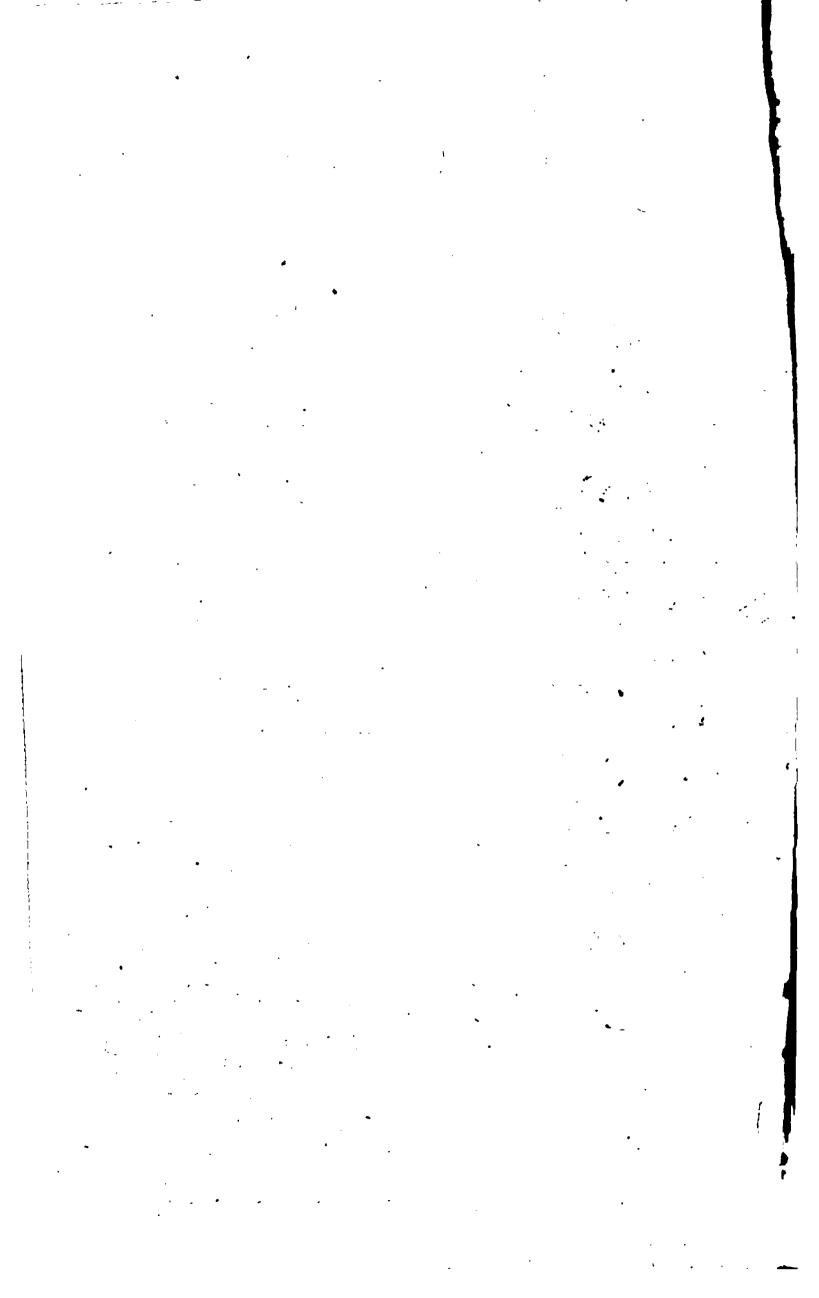
eastle built here, by Senzo we Buren, beson of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who, with his brother John, secompanied the Conqueror, in his expedition to England, and received, this, along with several other manors, as a reward for his services. Serie was succeeded by his brother John Monorulus, (so called from his having but one eye), who married Magdalen, aunt to Stephen, hing of England, and was guardian to that hing's brother: 'He had issue Richard the Red, who left, among other children, Jeffrey, bishop of Ely. The elderton, Eustace Fitz-John, succeeded as Lord of Knaresbrough, and resided at his castle here, as appears by the monks of Fountains recording his gene-

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN appeared in arms, amongst the enemies of Stephen, espousing the cause of the empress Maud; but, not succeeding in that enterprise,

Burton's Monasticon, p. 142.

Hunkel Guntle

Fair Berfein



cond line of the Scots army, at the battle of North-Repry II. ascend the throne of England, and fell, line in his cause against the Welch, in the year

the year 1170, the four knights who slew Thomas a to this castle. Six Huga Becket, fled, for refuge, to this castle. Six Huga.

M. fled, for refuge, descendants were settled in Modern Red, for refuge, to use and the severe settled in the sword, with which he slew Clipberland, where the sword, with which he slew kept a long time, in memory Thomas a Becket, was kept a long time, in memory of the fact; his family is extinct: SIR RICHARD BRETON, of which name, a good family at this day is extent in Northamptonshire: Sir William Tras CEY, whose heirs at this day flourish in Gloucestershire. SIR REGINALD FITZ-URSE, OF BEAR'S SON; his Posterity were afterwards men of great lands and command, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland; being there called Mac Mahon, which in Irisk signifies the They remained here, shut up, for a vear; but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, year, more paraoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Eustace, as most of Knaresbrough, immediately on that nobled of Knaresbrough, and was also present in an's retreat into Scotland, and was also present in English army, at the battle of North-Allerton; english Robert, was one of those five English Robert,

gentlemen, who, at the head of four hundred horse, surprised and took William king of Scotland prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174.

In the year 1222, BRIAN DE INSULA had a grant of this lordship during the king's pleasure. After this, it came again to the crown; and was granted, by Henry III., to HUBERT DE BURGH, earl of Kent, and MAR-GARET, his wife, and to their heirs, in fee and inheritance; rendering for the same, to the king and his heirs, yearly, at his exchequer, one hundred pounds, for all services and demands. The son of Hubert joining the standard of Simon de Montford, at the battle of Evesham, August 5, 1265, this manor again escheated to the crown, and was granted, by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother RICHARD, EARL OF CORNWALL, who founded the priory here, about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, who died without issue, A. D. 1300: whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it, also, the manor of Knaresbrough.

EDWARD II. having created Peter Gaveston, a gentleman of Gascoigne, Earl of Cornwall, granted to him also the manors which had belonged to Edmond the late Earl, amongst which was Knaresbrough: This favorite, from the improper use he made of the great

Partiality shown him by his royal master, drew upon bimself the resentment of many of the most ancient and powerful of the nobility, whose united efforts, at length prevailed on Edward to consent to his banish-After an absence of more than two years, he returned and joined the king at York; at which time, amongst many other favors, he received a confirmation of his former grant of the manor of Knaresbrough, with manyadditional privileges, by a charter, dated at York, August the 16th, 1311, which recites; "That the said Earl, and his heirs, shall have and freely enjoy the said honor and manor, with the parks of La Haye,
Bilton That Knaresbrough be a FREE Bilton and Heywra: That Knaresbrough be a FREE BURGE and Heymen, inhabiting the same, be FREE BURGE and the men, inhabiting the same, be FREE "Burg Esses. That they shall have one market and er one fair with the assize of bread and ale. That the "said E with the assize of ree chase in all the lands"
belon and his heirs have free chase in all the lands'
and his heirs have free chase in all the lands' "belong to the said honor; the privilege of judg"ing to the said honor; the privilege of judgtaken either within or without of "ing to the said taken either within or without of the said shall have one gibbet" and one "the salefactors, and shall have one gibbet" and one "gillo." and shall have one gibbet" and one execution of such offenders, and be "sallow of manor; and be "entired the execution of such offenders, and be "entired the execution of such offenders, and be their cattle and goods; together with "entitled to all their cattle and goods; together with all the called waives. That they shall have "all the all the all the all writs; also two coroners, whose "the animals writs; also two coroners, whose "jun; leturn of all writs; also two coroners, whose "Julisdiction shall extend over all the County of "York And that the said inhabitants shall be free

Gibber-Fill, mear two miles from Knaresbrough, on the left of the leading from themes to Boroughbridge.

Gallow-Hill, not far from the Dropping-Well.

"of all fines and amercements for toll, pontage, mu-"
"riage, pannage, &c., throughout the whole king"dom." Vide Records in the Tower of London, Rot.,
Cart. 4th., Edwd. II., N. 43.

WHILE the king remained at York, expecting a visit from the Scots, he gave orders for the fortification of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of a mandate sent by that Monarch to William de Slingshy, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars, at Ribston, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresbrough with a large quantity of stores.

"Mandatum est Willielmo de Slengesby, custodi Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in comitatu
Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de exitibus
manerii prædicti habere faciat constabulario castri de
Knaresburgh, centum quarteria frumenti, decem
quarteria avenæ, viginti boves, et quater viginti
multones, et duas bigas ferratas, pro munitione castri prædicti: Et Rex sibi inde, in compoto suo de
exitibus prædictis, debitam allocationem habere faciat.—Teste Rege apud Eboracum, 21 die Januarii. Per ipsum Regem, nuntiante Willielmo de
Melton."—Rymer's Fudera, vol. III., p. 219-

THE same year Gaveston, being vigerously besieged,

by the barons, in Sca surrender himself in led him to the block, trial.

missions of array to which was directed 1
Robert de Weston, C all speed, within Kma defencible men between the well horsemen as fection to his estate them to the king, with gainst the Scots.

Print Hamber's streams
And deafer all the edjo
To where the Tweed in
Full fifty thousand quiv
A hardy race, who, we
To fit the thaft, and tw
Bred up to danger, and
in distant fight, and all
These hards their cours
And GLOCRETER, and

In the year 1919, the waste the country with staid three days, and sparethe town, as the whether chraged at the

me'. gyd j o the f that M DE y raised . canons, e amount rchbishop miles from Yorkshire-3 thousand of i ecclesiastics. ter, called the ted the brokress A 28 generally attry, and reduced nd indigence. Pethen at York, from nd the villages around th their utter inability A LESSON Of the distruclaus 19:00., Ed. II., M;

BY JOHN DE LILEDEN.

OF the discontented be-

ORDERS wer NICHOLAS DE York, to attem sequence of the Lilbum, finding having fint dest every written 111 privileges of the that those privil Corded, to far as of men then liv Knaresbrough, of the reign of wa taken befor of the lands of L ·LAND, beyond patent, by the co him directed, up ham, John Turp Arkendale, John of Walter of Scri the Wray, John, & Richard Lion, Ral Dawson, who say, "burgagers of the "now are, and thei "estates they now P John de Lilbourne toke tendered to the Lilbourne to

" fee-farm and inheritance, all the site and soil of the "borough, with the appurtenances of the demesnes of the crown of the lord the king, as of the de-"mesnes of Knaresbrough; which, for the time, were "in fee-farm, yielding to the said lord 7s. 4d. yearly. " at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, only, and "making suit to the court of the lord the king a-" foresaid there; that is to say, from 15 days, to 15 "days, when a writ of right betwixt parties in the "said court, and when any felon shall be to be ad-"judged there. But, when such things are not to be "done, then to make suit twice in the year; that is, "once at the feast of St. Michael, for all services and "demands: Also, they say, that the said prede-" cessors, burgagers, and they whose estates they now "have, did levy all the DITCHES, about the borough " aforesaid, in their proper soil aforesaid, for the na-" FENCE of the said borough, and for their common "use; of which DITCHES, and of all the scite and "soil of the said borough, with the appurtenances, "the burgagers have taken all the profits growing "upon, or within the said DITCHES; and all the afore-" said DITCHES were made of their proper tenements, " and rented within the rent aforesaid, from the time "whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary." "And, because there is neither court-roll or note "found since the time of the said lady queen, they "thereupon demanded, that those amongst them, who " could tell where the true records and ancient notes

A.D. 1371. The castle, honor, and manor of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by king Edward III., to his fourth son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster: from this time it hath belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

Henry Lord Percy, and his son Hotspur, reflecting on the public measures, were sent for to court; but, refusing to attend, they were banished the realm in the year 1398. The year following, they joined Henry, duke of Lancaster, while king Richard was in Ireland, and assisted him in the measures which led to the deposition of that monarch.

The king being returned from Ireland, and hearing that the duke of Lancaster was on his march towards him, with a numerous army; took post in the castle of Conway. Henry lord Percy was deputed to wait upon the king, and, if possible, by stratagem, to draw him from the castle, having with him a party of men consisting of one hundred lances, and two hundred archers; he placed those in a deep valley, between two mountains, and approaching, with only seven persons in his train, was admitted into the royal presence; where, by specious arguments, and solemn promises, he persuaded the king, with only twenty-two persons in his retinue, to leave the castle of Conway, and take up his residence in that of Flint. When Richard was descending into the valley where the am-

with the banners of Percy, he could not forbear expressing to the lords Salisbury and Carliele, (two of his attendants) his apprehensions of being betrayed; and, turning to Northumberland, told him, if he thoughthe had deceived him, he would instantly return to Conway, and spill the last drop in defence of his trown and dignity. "That, by St. George, you shall not do this month," said the earl, "for you must go with me to the duke of Lancaster," and immediately seized his bridle, when the armed troops surrounded the king, and conveyed him, a prisoner, to the castle of Flint.

THE fallen monarch was afterwards conveyed to the teastle of Leeds, in Yorkshire; and, from thence, to that of Knaresbrough, as appears by the following lines in Hardynge's Chronicle:

- "The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,
  - "There to be kepte surely in previtee:
- " Fro thems after to Pykering went he nedls,
- · "And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
  - "But to Pontefrete last, where he did de."

THE place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called, "The King's Chamber,"

LORD PERCY and his son, SIR HENRY, flourished awhile under that royalty they had been so instrumen-

tal in establishing; but, impatient of the least control from a prince they had so essentially served, they both took arms, and fell at different periods, fighting against Henry of Bolingbroke;—Hotspur, at Shrewsbury, in the year 1403; the earl, his father, at Bramham-Moor, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, 1407.

A. D. 1559. This borough was first summoned to send members to parliament.

A. D. 1590. From length of time, and the shocks that this eastle had sustained in ancient wars, it was found to stand in need of considerable repairs. This service was begun and completed, under the direction of Henry Slingsby, esq., who held the castle and barbican,\* by lease from the queen. The expences attending these repairs, were, by an order of George, earl of Cumberland, then steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, to be paid, according to ancient custom, by the foresters alone, and that they only should bear the whole, by a fair and equal assessment; and, that the freeholders, and inhabitants of the soke and liberty of Knaresbrough, should not be charged with any part thereof.

This was an out-work, or Antenural before the great gate:—A strong and high wall, with turrets upon it, for the defence of the gate and draw-bridge, which probably occupied the ground, now called the bowling-green. When the ditch happened to be a dry one, which was the case here, there generally was a subterraneous passage, through which the cavalry could sally.

# KN ABESI

A.D. 1616. This can be set granted, by James I., before that prince ascend in the troubles of whose that very considerable at the troubles.

100 LORD PATERAX intended also to place a The ancient rampart and long disused, and, in ma belit, and gardens and site, so that little more cating the different certral ing up the want of fortific lant garrison. The only 1 Chromo up at that times States westeride of the Ele from the edge of the eli an orchard near the B mount, or bestion, or gampart, on which a Pi sed, would scour the of thence to the till, and ently read. The work heation, and to have up the bill, into the ! street, near the Cha hind which, it as an white wo when some or

a place called the Row-GAP, a work very necessary at that time, this being the most open part of the town, and, of course, the most easy of access.—There can be no doubt, but that every precaution was taken also to secure the town on the north-east, and southeast, while the river and inaccessible rocks perfectly secured it on the south-west; nor, could any person pass over either of the bridges, without being exposed to the fire from the castle.

THE following extract, from the memoirs of Col. Sir Henry Slingsby, accounts for the failure of lord Fairfax, in his intended seizure of Knaresbrough for the parliament.

"GENERAL RUTHEN comes with twenty-two Scotch officers, to go to the king, and hearing of Hotham's being about Doncaster, sends from Wetherby to my lord Cumberland, for a convoy; my lord desires him to come to York, and he would advise with him for the best way. When they met, it was thought by Skipton would be the safest passage, and so through Lancashire. I entreated general Ruthen to go by my house, Red-House; so he and all the Scotch officers lay the first night at my house, and the next day I waited on them to Knaresbrough, and there provided them a guide for Skipton. Being at Knaresbrough, some of my tenants acquaint me, that my lord Fairfax intends that night to put some

general Ruthen; he adviseth me to hold it myself, and draw some soldiers into it; whereupon I got the keys of the castle, caused a bed to be carried in, and, that very night comes Sir Richard Hutton, and part of the train-bands, with commission from my lord of Cumberland, to hold it for the king; so I resigned, and only laid in the castle that night, and in that room and lodging built by my father, and where I had lain when I was very young, being sent for by my father.

Vernor of Knaresbrough; he either resigned, or was superseded by some other person; as we find that gentleman and by some other person of York, which surrendered to house the garrison of York, which surrendered to house forces of the parliament on the 16th of hugust, leads.

County
Certific York, appears, by a pedigree of the family,
teering at Dugdale's visitation, in 1666) to have
this county was born in the year 1604, and died

Plot, when a general alarm overspread the nation, and great numbers at which retired with their familes to the strong-holds of the country; Period, Sir Henry was very young indeed, being born in the and therefore but four years of age,

in 1688, as appears by an inscription on his tomb, im the church-yard of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

THE garrison of Knaresbrough, consisting of & large number of borse and foot, became a terror to the surrounding country, insomuch, that scarce a day passed but information was received by the parliament of the irreparable depredations and wanton barbarities committed by foraging and maranding parties of the king's horse, from this town and After the battle of Marston-Moor, and surrender of York, lord FAIRFAX remained some time in that city, purposing to reduce the garrisons Skipton. in the neighbourhood, with all possible expeditions. In the mean time, colonel LAMBERT was very active in intercepting their straggling parties. latter end of September, this gallast commander surprised, and took prisoners, a troop of home, in Craven; and soon after, at Plumpton, near Knares. brough, he took one hundred and ferty dragoons, three captains, and many other priseners, together with their commander, colonel Mic Moyler, an Trishman. About this time, a party of the king's horse, from horse, from the garrisons of Knareshrough and Skipton, marche-2 ton, marched Out, with intent to raise the seige of Hemsley-Cast? Hemsley-Castle, but were repulsed, with comiderable bas. loss.

AMONGST many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned; whose house, near Harrogate, was totally demolished, and his personal property destroyed.\*

In the beginning of November, 1644, lord FAIR-PAX, at the head of a division of the Scotch forces, ap-Peared before Knaresbrough. Finding the garrison obstinately determined on resistance, he prepared to bearn the town; and, on the 12th of the same month, began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit; but were, at last, obliged to retreat into the castle, after losing twenty of their men, who were claim in the losing twenty of their men, who were slain in the action t It is very probable that this attack was actions the west side of the church yard, and the church yard, many the church yard, and the church yard, they fell be slain were interred near the place where been as many human bones have lately been found in the orchard, near the bastion before-men-

FAIRFAX being now master of the town, FAIRFAX

Was closely invested, and as bravely defend-

farm-house now bears the name, situate on the farm-nouse now Harrogate to Harewood; near which are road leading from Harrogate to Harewood; near which are the road leading from Harrogate to Harewood; near which are the road leading from mansion. This house belonged, at the rains of the ancient mansion. This house belonged, at the rains of the present,) to the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood the state regions of the arriver lead of the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood (as it does at present,) to the Bethel family. Mr. Marwood (as it does at Walter Bethel,—and resided at Swindon-Hall (as it does at presided at Swindon-Hall

<sup>4</sup> Whitlock's Memorials.

ed by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege till the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honorable terms.\*

His lordship found here four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder, and ammunition; a considerable quantity of specie and plate, to the value of fifteen hundred pounds.

A little before this time, a petition was presented to parliament, by Mrs. Bastwick, wife of Dr. John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the castle of Knaresbrough, praying relief for her said husband, herself, and children; which petition was favorably received, and one hundred pounds ordered to be paid to her. Soon after, Dr. Bastwick was released from his confinement, being exchanged for colonel Huddleston. The crime laid to his charge was, his having written a book, entitled, "Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium," for which, he was fined, in the Star-Chamber, 5000l., and confined, first in Launceston, afterwards in Scilly, then in the castle of York, and lastly, in that of Knaresbrough.

<sup>•</sup> Oliver Cromwell appears to have been at Knaresbrough soon after this time, and lodged in the High-street, in a house now the property of Mr. George Jackson, which was rebuilt some years ago; but, the chamber where that extraordinary man lay is still preserved. Vide Gent. Mug., March, 1791.

On the 80th of April, 1646, this castle, with se-Veral others, were, by an order of the house of commons, rendered untenable.\* The walls and towers have eversince been mouldering away; yet, even now, the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, and awful importance.

> "The winding labyrinths, the hostile tower, Where danger threaten'd, and tyrannic power, "The jealous draw bridge, and the most profound, "The lonely dungeon, in the cavern'd ground, "The sullen dome above those central caves, " Where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves!"

THIS

its Castle contained near two acres and a half withwere flanked with eleven towers; in its Castle contained with eleven towers; these, which were flanked with eleven towers; these, walls, which were made in the different wards, afford the several other buildings in the different wards, ous gart of the principal tower is still reous garrison. maining ison.

time and appears to have been built about the lime.

III. It consists of three stories above Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep Edward III.

floor or dungeon. The first room, on the ground river, hath been, from time immemorial, 

bals of the house of commons, 22 Charles I.—Resolved, That Selection of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knaresbrough, Cawood, San-Boulton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Croyke, in the country of Country of Castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons by of Politon, Middleman, ....., be made untenable, and no garrisons tept Pork, being inland castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons them. 

the repository for the ancient court records,\* the keys of which are in the joint custody of the steward of the honor, and the chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, 32 feet, by 22, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which, at the height of six feet, diverge and spread all over the roof: In this room is a large fire-place, and several recesses; also, a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's-Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken Through this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge, that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowl-Here is also a small circular stair-case, ing-Green. that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow, that one centinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the Old Prison, for debtors, within the forest and liberty of Knaresbrough, which consists of two small rooms, the first, is twelve feet by ten, the other, seven feet square.

THE second story was entirely taken up by the Anti-Chamber and State-Room, commonly called, the King's Chamber, each room appearing to have been

<sup>•</sup> The records, from the year 1368, to the year 1708; since that time they are deposited in the office of the steward of the court.

about si the sout the opp place o magnific high. T. window, 10th 180 bably ha sort of m. inclemen ers. Unc arched p The princ led into tl which the est manne tal, and a where a g' a stair-cas ed by two yet remain of the sam the top of tlements. and the bre down, and dent marks fired agains

- "But, now, no more the crimson tides of was
- "Rush beading from these walls, nor dying gross
- "Peirces the ear; yet echo, in her cell,
- "Dreams o'er each long-forgotten clash of fight."

Underneath, is the Dungeon, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth; the walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the castle. Here is an aperture, for the admittance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar, nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell, was through the iron grate in the door on the top of the steps; in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them, (in ancient times), have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall; amongst which, are that of a horse-shoe, some resemblance of Gothic-arches, and two figures of men, in the dresses worn about the time of queen Elizabeth.

On the south-east side of the castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernable betwixt two semicircular pillars. These pillars, and two others on the side next the river, of

## KNIRESBROUGH.

beautiful workmanship, are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

In a part of these ruins, behind the Court-House. are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding-place, constructed in the middle of the wall. This curious receptacle is lined with hewn stone, and is three feet four inches high, and two feet eight inches wide, and appears to have been more than twenty feet in length-At the farthest end, is a low stone seat, where two persons might sit in a bending posture. There does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light; and, the only advantage this apartment seems to have had above the common dungeon, was its being above ground. Remains of such solitary recesses are to be found amongst the ruins of most of our ancient mansions and castles; and there are instances of their having been used for personal safety, as the last retreat in the moment of imminent danger, and extreme distress.

In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the south-side of the castle, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar, built of large stones, well cemented, and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings; some of the colours appearing very fresh; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an

In one part of the castle-yard, is the iron helmet. entrance of an arched subterraneous passage, leading from thence into the moat. This, no doubt, was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From every appearance, it may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation, that could be desired, before the invention of artillery,\* and, even after this period, was found to be a place not easily reduced: this is evinced by the great number of cannon-shot of various sizes that have been, and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting into the river, and, from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison. Such was the castle of Knaresbrough, which Leland truly says, "Standeth "magnificently and strongly on a rock, having a deep "ditch hewn out of the rock, where it was not defend-"ed with the river Nidd;" and where he numbered eleven or twelve towers.

e Captain Ross, of the artillery, assuming himself with viewing these ruins, in the summer of 1781, declared, that supposing the castle at that time well fortified, he could, with the greatest safety, erect a battery within 300 yards of the same.



with the second of the second of the second

Knaresbrough Castle.

High Bridge & Church, Knaresbro'.

- . I What does not fade? The tower that long had stood,
- "The crush of thunder, and the warring winds.
- "Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer-Time,
- "Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base:
- "And flinty pyramids, and walls of brase
- " Descend: The Babylonian spires are sunk;
- "Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.---
- Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
- And tott'ring empires rush by their own weight.
- "This huge rotundity we tread grows old;
- "And, all those worlds that roll around the sun:
- ." The sun himself shall die; and ancient night
- Again involve the desolate abyss."

Armstrong.



FROM viewing these mouldering remains of pride and dominion, the eye is relieved, and the mind cheered, by the romantic beauties of the adjacent vale,—a delicious composition of encrosures, woods, and nocks, at the bottom of which, a fine river takes its bending course, shaded in many places with hanging wood. On one side, the houses and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice, with part of the town, the church, the bridge, and Coghill-Hall: On the other side, Belmont, with its wood and enclosures, the more elevated situation of Bilton-Hall, with a distant view of Brimham-rocks, complete this beautiful scene.

THE seal of this honor represents a castle, under which, on an escroll, are four letters, E. R. Q. R.

Over the castle, on a wreath, is a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of oak, the date, 1611. The crest is the same as that borne by the ancient family of Rodes, one of whom might then be receiver of the crown rents here; and, besides putting his crest on the seal, might also add the initials of his name and office—Edward Rodes, Quæstor Regis.

A large body of troops, stationed in this town and neighbourhood, were, in the month of August, 1648, ordered to join Cromwell, then marching to attack the Scots army, under the command of the duke of Hamilton. After this, nothing remarkable seems to have taken place here, till the landing of the prince of Orange; in the year 1688, when SIR HENRY GOOD-RICK, BART., of Ribston-Hall, repaired immediately to Knaresbrough, alighting from his coach, he entered the Town-Hall, where several Roman-catholic gentlemen (then in the commission of the peace) were assembled, on some matters of a public nature. Sir Henry informing them, that the authority by which they sat there was then superseded, drew his sword, and proclaimed William the third, king of England. &c.

When we remember the active part this gentleman took in the struggles of those times, we shall not be

KNARESEROU GR.

surprised at this single instance of his bold and enterprising spirit.

Anne granted to the burgesses of QUEEN this borough, five different fairs, to be held on certhis borough, each year, with a court of Pie Poudre. (q. d. Dusty-Foot Court) a court of Pie Poudre, dress disorders committed in them. The burgesses were also entitled to the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, which they enjoyed in rotation, till the year 1748.

AT the breaking out of the rebellion, in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty and steady attachment to the rights and liberties of English-men, entered into an association for the public defence; amongst whom, William Thornton, esq., of Thornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner, (by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head, against the rebels, into the mountains of Scotland), as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knaresbrough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his acceptance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows :-

ON

## THE UPPER SIDE.



GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.

QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM

SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI

SUSTENTATA

PRO REGE ET PATRIA
IN SCOTIA CONTRA REBELLES
IMPROBISSIMA HYEME
BELLI PERICULIS
SESE MAGNANIMITER

OBTULIT

A.O. DOM. MDCCXLV.

EBOR.

O: M: E

D:D.

# On the lower Side.

GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM: QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI SUSTENTATA

PRO REGE ET PATRIA

GONTRA-SCOTOS MONTICULOS

BELLUM INTESTINUM MOLIENTES

IMPROBISSIMA HYEME

RELICTA CONJUGE\*

BELLI PERICULIS

SESE MAGNAMITER

OBTULIT

ANNO D'NI MDCCXLV. BURGUS KNARESBURGENSIS

EBOR

0: M : E

DD

THE table is two feet in diameter; and now in the possession of lieutenant colonel Thomas Thornton, son of the above gentleman.

1756. The fairs, which had for several years been discontinued, on account of a distemper amongst

After the defeat at Guliodea, Mr. Thornton and his lady went to court, where being seen by the king, who had noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accested by the monarch, "Mr. Thornton, I have been told "of the services you have rendered to your country, and your attachment to me and my family, and have held myself obliged to you for both; but, I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till "now, that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

horned cattle, were this year, by an order of sessions opened again, and, have ever since been held as follows:

The first Wednesday after January 13.

The first Wednesday after March 12.

May the sixth, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after.

The first Wednesday after August 12.

The first Tuesday after October 11.

The first Wednesday after December 10.

The Statutes, for hiring servants, on Wednesday before November 23.\*

ABOUT the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-Ings, on the south side, and near the edge of the Castle-Moat, discovered a piece of metal, which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coin; and, in the midst, carefully wrapt in wool, were a number of gold coins.

Fairs and markets, says Sir John Spelman, were first instituted by Alfred the Great; before which time, it was common for the Danes and Saxons, after the former had got footing in this country, to steal not only cattle, but also, to early women and children from each others' lands, and sell them as slaves; and, it was frequently very tedious, if not impracticable, to find out the offenders, and bring them to condign punishment, by the sufferers proving their property.

ABOUT the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high-road, about half-way betwixt Knaresbrough and Scotton-moor.

1758. A human skeleton was discovered by a man digging for lime-stone on Thistle-hill, near this town, which led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark, by Eugene Aram, and others; the circumstances of which, being too long for insertion here, may be seen in a separate pamphlet.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the north-side of the market-place, he discovered a small earthen vessel, filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

particularly of the emperors Claudius and Constantine. As they were found in the vicinity of the castle, it confirms the opinion, that here was a fortress, in the time of the Romans. Copper and brass coins, or tokens, of different sizes and impressions, are frequently found in the gardens about the town, several of which appear to have been struck at Nuremburg, and probably brought into England in queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices, shew them to have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough: In the centre of one of them is a crown,

and round it these letters, AARON LOWCOCK; on the reverse, in the centre, is A: L., and round it, OF KNARESBROUGH. It appears, that, from and during the reign of queen Elizabeth, to that of king Charles the second, the tradesmen in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens, for the benefit and convenience of trade. This being struck for necessary change, the figure and device were various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman, that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them; and therefore, in large towns, where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesmen, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when king Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the nummorum famuli were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

SEVERAL coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling; on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a latin inscription, being a recital of a pas-

sage in the first of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 42. On the reverse, is the representation of Joah killing Amasa, the inscription, from the second of Samuel, chap. xx., verse 9. No date on either side.

carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The length of each piece is twenty yards, breadth, thirty-five inches; the prices from thirteen shillings and six-pence, to thirty shillings: upwards of one thousand of these pieces are manufactured in this town and neighbourhood each week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some of which are twenty-four yards in length, and one yard and half a quarter in breadth; others, twenty-six or twenty-eight yards in length, and one yard and quarter in breadth, all varying in price according to the comparative difference in the fineness of each \*...

### THE RIVER NIDD, +

Which runs close by this town, takes its rise at the upper end of Nidd's-Dale, or Netherdale, about thirty miles north-west of this place; and, after running a considerable way from its fountain, again enters the earth by a wide and rocky cavern, then taking

The linen manufacture was introduced into England by the Plemings, under the protection of Henry III., A. D. 1253.

<sup>†</sup> The word Nickl, among the Celts, signified under, below, escented.

-a subtetraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon after united; and, passing by RAMSGILL, PATE-LEY-BRIDGE, HAMPSTHWAITE, KILLINGHALL, Ripley, Knaresbrough, Ribston, Walshford, COWTHORP, HUNSINGNORE, and CATTAL, unites with the Ouse, near Nun-Monkton, after a course of upwards of fifty miles through a deep rocky channel, often hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Salmon are frequently found in different parts of this river; Pike are also found in most parts of it, particularly near RIBSTON, where one of those fish was eaught, that weighed near twenty pounds. The Perch are from half a pound to three pounds each. Trout are found in most parts of the river, but chiefly in the vale of Scotton, from half a pound, to three pounds each. Here are also Smelt, Chub, Dace, Eels, Barbel, Ombre, Gudgeon, &c.

On the 4th of February, 1800, a meeting was held at the Sessions-house, for the purpose of adopting a plan for a navigable canal, from the river Ure to Knaresbrough; when a committee was appointed, who ordered a survey, and the levels to be taken in two lines, the one communicating with the river Ouse, and the other with the Ure, by which, it appeared perfectly clear, that the most eligible line of navigation would be from the river Ure, below the shoals at Ellinthorpe, and, passing between Aldbrough and Boroughbridge, leaving the villages of Minskip and Staveley, on the left; and proceeding thence by Staveley-mill, and Farnham-Carrs, to Cold-Keld, between Farnham and Scriven. The expence for completing the said canal, was estimated at twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eight pounds.

1764. An act of parliament was obtained for the better supplying this town with river-water; which, on account of its elevated situation, rendered the then common method of conveying it in leathern bags, on horseback, difficult and expensive.

Annexed to the water-works, a paper-mill was erected, where that business was carried on with success, till the year 1791, when the cotton-mill was erected, by Messrs. Thornton, Lomas, and Co., and began its operations on the 22d of September that year. the year 1793, this mill was sold, and became the property of Messrs. Curtis, Driffield, Oliver, Dearlove, and Co., by whom the business is now carried on. The spinning of cotton was soon followed by an attempt to introduce the weaving of that article, and looms were set up for that purpose, by Messrs. Lister and Several other persons followed their Cockshaw: example; and, at this time (1808), there are not less than two hundred looms employed, which, on an average, produce four hundred pieces each week In July, 1794, the Knaresbrough volunteers were raised; and, on the 4th of June, 1795, the ladies and gentlemen of this borough and its vicinity, met at the town-hall, and partook of an elegant breakfast, after which, lady Slingsby, in a concise speech, well adapted to the occasion, presented the colours to captain Robinson. The volunteers, fired three vollies, in honor of the day.

In the town, are several very good inns, a spacious-market-place, and neat market-cross, built by the inhabitants, in the year 1709. The market is on Wednesday, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions. The quantity of corn sold here every week, is supposed to exceed that of any other market in the county. The Sessions-house was rebuilt about the year 1768; under which, are two prisons, one for town debtors, a single room, twelve feet square, the other for felons, one room, eight feet by five.

### THE HIGH-STREET,

So called from its situation, and being the principal street in this borough.

#### WINDSOR-LANE;

of this lane are very expressive of its name. Here stands the Dissenter's chapel, first founded by lady

universally admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery. Here company are regaled with tea and coffee, in a nest room built for the purpose, and which, on account of its lofty situation, is called "The Eagle's Nest."

#### JOCKEY-LANE;

So called from the circumstance of a horse-dealer's stables being here. It had anciently two other appellations, viz. Barefoot-lane, and Ten-faith-lane; which names I apprehend were given to it in consequence of the Jew's synagogue, which formerly stood hereabouts, the gates of which opened into this lane. About the year 1768, Mr. Christopher Walton, owner of the place, discovered, in digging the foundations of a building here, a wall of hewn stone, four feet thick, resting on a foundation of brick, of the same thickness; the lime adhered so strongly to the bricks, that they could not be separated without breaking to pieces. These foundations range close to the right hand side of the path, leading through the synagogue-yard to the market-place.

It is probable, that this building was destroyed in the first year of the reign of Richard I. when no less than fifteen hundred of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated, and

brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom, but were finally banished this country in the year 1290, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the brew which with an inscription in hebrew, which was Preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, esq., and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deuter Chomy, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse Domy, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse, to the end of the ninth.

# FIN CLE-STREET;

[Vincle, Danish an angle or corner,] This street the line of the the description, as it runs close by north-west and terminates near the rampart, and terminates near the north-west angle. At present, it is called Swine-marweek.

At present, ...

those animals being sold here every

In the field on that side the High-bridge, next the wn, was for that side the High-bridge, next the town, was for that side the ---1754, was cornerly a garden; in which, about the year when dignifound, by Peter Blakeston, the gardener, when digging in that part of the garden near the bridge, some in that part of the garden near the bridge, some in that part of the some few silver and copper coins, two or and form, some three spurs of an uncommon size and form, some together with the camon balls, and musket-shot, together with the heads of sand musket-shot, battle-axes. The heads of several small axes, probably battle-axes. The

whole circumstance, taken together, seems to point out this as a place where some smart skirmish has happened betwixt two parties; one defending the pass at the bridge, and the other attempting to force it; the former being assisted by the fire of the artillery, from the castle.

This bridge was repaired and enlarged in the year 1773; and the Low-bridge, in 1779; the distance betwixt them, is as follows: From the High-bridge, to Frogmire-dike 400 yards; from thence, to Byrnand-hall cross 586; from thence, to the Low-bridge 554, in all, 1540 yards, or 7 furlongs.

#### SHERIFFTURN;

OR,

## The King's Court-Leet,

Is held in the castle of Knaresbrough, twice a year, within a month after Easter, and at Michaelmas, where the constables attend to be sworn into office; eleven for the forest, viz. Bilton with Harro-Gate, Killinghall, Clint, Hampsthwaite, Fellescliffe, Birstwith, Darley, Thrus-cross, Timble, Clifton, and Pannal.—Nine for the liberty: Scriven, Scotton, Brearton, Stainley, Burton-Leonard, Farnham, Staveley, Arkendale, Great-Ouseburn.

Each of these attend with four men, out of which the juries are empannelled.

THE family of KNARESBURGH were of great anti-The family bore for their arms, argent, a lion rampant, gules, ducally crowned, or, within a bordure, sable, charged with eight bezants.

ROGER DE KNARESBURGH is mentioned in a grant, made to the abbey of Fountains.

THOMAS KNARESBURGH married Agnes, daughter of Gilbert Slingsby, 1364.

ROBERT DE KNARESBURGH, one of the monks of Bolton, in the year 1553.

JOHN DE KNARESBURGH, vicar of Knaresburgh, obit, 1561.

PETER KNARESBURGH, obit, 1574.

FRANCIS KNARESBURGE, obit, 1588.

THE last person of the name, remembered here, was HELEN KNARESBURGH, married to Mr. Samuel Green, master of the grammar-school, at Knaresbrough; she died in the year 1733.

AFTER the conclusion of the war, in 1783, prince William Henry visited the city of Havannah, in his way to England: Don Solana, the spanish admiral. entertained the prince and his suit, with all possible During the ball given that evening, politeness. lieutenant William Ackroyd, one of the english officers, expressing his admiration of the beauty and elegance of a lady then dancing, was answered by a gentleman in the spanish uniform: "I perfectly agree The officer stepping up to the gen-" with you sir." tleman, told him, he spoke english so well, that he presumed he must belong to a battalion of the irish brigade, then in the city—"Sir," replied the spanish officer, "I am a merchant, and colonel of militia; my "ancestors were english, and came originally from a " town in Yorkshire, called Knaresburgh; from "which town, the family derive their name. My ad-"dress is, Don Miguel de Knaresburgh." Mr. Ackroyd, being a native of the same town, could not but admire the singularity of the circumstance, concerping which, he certainly would have received further information, had not prince Henry given orders that night, for his suit to be ready, to attend his going on board early next morning.

THE family of BYRNAND were for many ages seated at Knaresbrough; they bore for their arms, azure, on a bend argent, three escallops of the first.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Grace, daughter of sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knight; had issue, Robert.

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, esq., had issue, William and Robert.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., mar-

ter and sole heir; married to sir.Ralph Babthorpe, of Babthorpe, in the east-riding of Yorkshire, knight.

£

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, esq., (brother of William) married Anne, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, esq..

WILLIAM BYRNAND, esq., was recorder of York, 1573.

The family mansion was situated at the end of the High-street, leading towards York. Near it, formerly stood an ancient Cross; which, being placed on the outside of the outside of the RAMPART, and opposite to the entrance into the trance into the borough, seems to have been similar in situation, and probably may have been used for the his histoned by Mr. Pennant, in his history of London, which stood without the city, opposite to Chester inn; and where, according to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the magistrates sat to administer justice. Byrnand-hall hath been lately rebuilt, by Mr. William Manby, who took down the remains of the old cross, and left a cruciform stone in the which will mark the place to future times. Pavement,

The family of Rhodes, anciently resident at Knaresbrough, bore for their arms, argent, on the cross engrailed between four lions rampant; gulled as many begants. Crest-a leopard sejant, or, spotted sable, collared and ringed, argent.

THES brough a considera between t pale arge: JOHN year 1425 line of we LIAM RC fellow of January 9 son, A. M sons. Rie 27, 1780\* 1785—Ch 1789 -and Mary, Ar ŀ

1

THE fan. bore for the roses gule

A NUMI
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but this ha
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cliff, next
Warner, W

Lequosice seems to have given way to the cultivistion of the cherry-tree, which was planted in many of the tofts and crofts, in and near the borough, and produced fruit in abundance, so as to supply all the neighbouring markets, till about the year 1752. The last cherry-orchard was converted into a kitchen-garden.\*

Mr. CAMDEN observes, that this part of the country produced a soft, yellow marl, which proved an excellent manure for land. The marl is still to be found, but is now very seldom used as manure.

### The Church

03

#### KNARESBROUGH,

Dedicated to St. John, the baptist, was given, (most probably by Henry I.,) with all its lands, tythes, and chapels, to the priory of Nostel, about the year 1114. It appears afterwards, to have become the property of archbishop Walter Grey; who, in the year 1230, united the same to the prebend of Bickhill, in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made in lieu of an estate in York, granted by the dean and chapter to the said archbishop. It is within the diocese of Chester, and deanery of Boroughbridge;

<sup>•</sup> Called Baxter's garden; situate on the southeids of the castles

SE MOTOR pt 91.9k reted in the Lord Rose.

186 Land is seed, its 198 present annual present annual prebends is patro ebeuds of the seed on a single stone; OF carved on a single stone; BPWards Christs who died upon Christe grace our of or the cross similar to the of the opinion tation monks of the the opinion that the monks favor the larged. tation monks of the the opinion of the seem to favor enlarged on the stone, with tation or the the opinion of the monks of the the opinion of the monks of the the opinion of the seem to favor enlarged on and enlarged on ances, seem to and enlarged on ances, seem to and enlarged on the stone, which is the opinion of the opinio of the meet to favor enlarged on and enlarged on and enlarged on the stone, with the ellipse of ances, seem and and the stone, with the character and that to the character priory: belonged paired that the the chall and that to belonged wall, on the are the following inch.

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As a second inch.

As a second inch. g<sup>inally</sup> there. Mary - eldest daughter on Mary, eldest Simon W. Mary, eldest Simon W. Mary, eldest Simon W. Mary, eldest to whoman her Rounder, we will see years; Mary, elder to to whom he Rounder, en genty-five years; daughter she bare four four sons, and one daughter the bare four Mary ried years; daughter the some four three sons, and one daughter the bare four three 1874. With and the Parkets with Parkets College parts follow the same same beautiful

Simon Warner, Gent.
September 7, 1663, aged 56.
WARNER
ANAGR.

URNA VER.

Tam secri cineris duplici de pignore custos. Usque recens vere hæc florest urnæ novo.

THE STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church, which seem to have been a work of later date. Here is a musical peal of eight bells; the tenor weighs twenty hundred weight, where-"Procul este profani.—The rev. on is inscribed: "Thomas Collins, vicar; John Inman, and JAMES YOUNG, churchwardens." These bells were hung in the year 1774; at which time, several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber, that had been destroyed by fire. The only account we have of any such accident here, was anno, 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword through all these northern parts, and this town, with the church, was involved in one general conflagration.

On the north-wall, is a monument, to the memory of John Watson, brother of George Watson, of Bilder ton-park, esq., who died in 1758, aged 31.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the north-aile, Tar a marble monument, to the memory of James Whitefoord, esq., of Dunduff, in Ayrshire, North Britain, who died July 29th, 1785.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the south-Robinson Monument, to the memory of Patrick Robinson, of Edinburgh, jeweller; obit, September

In a small window, at the west-end of the church, a stained of the church, Azure, a fesse, or, bet are the following arms: Azure, a fesse, or, between three doves argent.

ON a window, in the north-aile,—a bend, with three escallops, for Byrnand.

Here was formerly a representation of St. Robert, a team of deer. Some fragments of dear. Some of stained glass re-few years a window of the north-aile, till within these

ent, to the south-wall, is a neat marble monudied in the south-wall, is a neat marble more than the south-wall, is a neat marble more who was a subscription, was built has been a

Month of Mewcastle-upon-Donaldson, of Newcastle-upon-Vohn Donaldson, of Newcastle-uponTyne, and first used in divine service, on Sunday, April 20, 1788.

THE screen that separates the choir from the body of the church, is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil; each having a symbolical allusion to some particular part of an ancient worship.

On the north-side of the choir, is a chapel, belonging to the Slingsby family, wherein are several monuments, with inscriptions in latin, of which the following are translations.

On an altar-tomb, are placed fine and whole-length figures of SIR FRANCIS SLINGSBY and his lady, the only sister of THOMAS and HENRY, EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND. The knight is in complete armour, except his helmet, which is placed under his head. A small frill encircles the upper part of his neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left side, is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger; his hands are elevated, and at his feet, is a lion statant.

THE lady is habited in a long robe, with foldingplaits, down to the feet; the sleeves come close to the wrists; round which, and her neck, is a small frill; her head rests on a pillow; her hair combed back, close under the cap, which is a plain one, without border

or lace. On the right side, upon the skirt of her robe, we lace. On the right and Brabant, two her robe, are the arms of Percy, the other two parts. are the arms of Pero, the other two partly bid in the appearing complete, one foot rests against a crescent, folds of the drapery i did against a line. folds of the draped did against a lion statant; both crests of the Percies.

On a fillet around the upper part of the tomb:-

Consecrated to the Trinity in Unity, in the 42d year of his age, and the 42d of queen Elizabeth's reign. Death destroys, and renews life.

### On the north and south sides;

Under this tomb are interred, Francis and Mary Slingsby: Francis, leaving the university, served under king Henry VIII., as captain of horse, at the siege of Boulogne; and afterwards, at the battle of Musselburgh, was a general of the horse; in the reign of queen Mary, he commanded a troop of horse; and, in the following reign of queen Elizabeth, he was sent into the north, sole commissioner for settling disputes with the Scots: he died 4th of August, 1600, aged 78.

Mary, not less distinguished by her virtues, than by her birth, was the only sister of Thomas and Henry, earls of Northumberland; she was so sincerely devoted to the service of her Maker, as, to be justly called a

heavenly star of piety. In the 66th year of her age, she yielded her body to mortality, and resigned her soul to immortality.

This pair had 12 children, 9 sons and 3 daughters; the daughters died young; of the sons, 6 arrived to manhood, followed the court, and were employed in various negociations, in foreign parts, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and as far as India; the seventh taking hely orders, and, being bachelor in divinity, became rector of Rathburne, in Northumberland.

Henry Slingsby, their heir, erected this monument, in 1601, to record the nobility and the mortality of his relations.

Under a whole length marble figure of sir William Slingsby, who is represented standing in a niche, in an easy attitude: His head reclines a little on one hand; the elbow resting on the guard of his sword; the other hand hangs down, and holds a shield, with the family arms; on his head, is a high-crowned hat; his hair and beard finely curled; he has on a buff jacket, boots, and spurs; the body has a gentle and most elegant reclination, and claims a place amongst the best sculptures, in our churches.

Sir William Slingsby, knight, of the renowned family of the Slingsby's, in Yorkshire, was the son of

Wir Franci Thomas a a lady of t at Engress a courtier, under four In queen the army, i. Under king to the queen when the ki lieutenant q the same po of king Che August, yet afraid of

the following in the following Here lies of Francis at cember, 163

On a large priory), six inches broad, This stone a under it, was i

On the north-side, is a black marble slab, with the arms of Stockdales, formerly of Bilton, well executed; under which, are inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons;

THOMAS STOCKDALE, obit 1	653
WILLIAM STOCKDALE 1	693
CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE 1	713
WILLIAM STOCKDALE 1	739

#### Within the rails.

ELIZABETH	STOCKDALE,	obit -	 1694
CATHERINE	WALTERS		 1705

In the list of the names and valuations of the benefices, within this diocese, in Stevens' Monasticon, vol. 1, page 53, the vicarage of Knaresbrough is valued at forty marks per annum; and, the prebend, at forty-four pounds per annum. The chantry of Mary Magdalen, in this church, founded by William Stable, of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 3d.. The chantry of St. John, the baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l. 2s. 4d.. The chantry of the virgin Mary, 2l. 16s. 8d.

			Feet.
Length of the church, from east to west,	is	-	123
Length of the north and south-ailes	-, -	•	75
Length of the cross-aile	• •	•	75

, Height	oʻt	the roof	•	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	.•	•	•	•	•	35
Height	of.	the steepl	e	-	•	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	75

### PARISH REGISTER,

Begins with the year 1561, in which year, there were 41 baptisms, 12 marriages, and 21 burials. Two hundred years after, viz., 1761, there were 119 baptisms, 30 marriages, and 65 burials: and, in the year 1807, 156 baptisms, 63 marriages, and 129 burials.

In the year 1645, soon after the surrender of Knaresbrough, to the forces of the parliament, I find the following note:

"MATTHEW BOOTH was admitted into the vicarage of Knaresbrough, and elected minister, by the resignation of Mr. Roger Ateye, and the free choice of the people."

THE singular mode of solemnizing marriages, that took place during Cromwell's usurpation, was strictly observed here, for near four years, during which time, sixty-six couple were joined together, before the civil magistrate. The gentlemen who were applied to in this case, for the most part, appear to have been Thomas Stockdale, esq., of Bilton-park, or sir Tho-

<sup>\*</sup> If the usual method of estimating the population of a town, by-multiplying the number of annual births by 27, be admitted, we shall, and Knaresbrough contains upwards of four theusand inhabitants.

mas Mauleverer, bart., of Allerton-park, or the mayor of Ripon. The banns were published on three separate days before the marriage, sometimes at the market-cross, and sometimes in the church. The following is a copy of one of the certificates:

"March 30, 1651. Marmaduke Inman, and Prudence Lowcock, both of the parish of Knaresbrough,
were this day married together, at Ripon; having first
been published, three several market-days, in the
market-place, at Knaresbrough, according to an act
of parliament, and no exceptions made. In the
presence of Thomas Davie, and Anthony Simpson,"

#### VICARS OF KNARESBROUGH.

RICHARD DE CLIFTON 1380
THOMAS HALTHORPE 1391
John Burton 1392
John Brown 1424
John Knaresbrough 1561
Percival Broadbelt 1616
WILLIAM BROADBELT 1616
ABRAHAM RHODES 1636
ROGER ATEYE 1642
MATTHEW BOOTH 1645
JOHN LEVET 1668
LEONARD ASH 1692
Joshua Glover 1716

THOMAS COLLINS					•.•	- 4	-	1735
Andrew Cheap~	'-		• •		<b>-</b> , -		-	1788
ANDREW CHEAP, I	ephe	w of	the	abo	YC		-	1804

### THE FREE-SCHOOL,

SITUATED on the south-east side of the churchyard, was endowed by the rev. Robert Chaloner, a mative of Goldesburgh, rector of Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1616. The present building was erected by subscription, anno 1741.

Over the door, is this inscription.

Hoc Gymnheium Impensis
Collatitiis extructum fuit.
Anno Domini, M.DCC,XII.

MR. ANTHOMY ACHAM, of Holborn, London, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1639, the sum of six pounds per annum, to be distributed in bread, the last sunday in every second month.

JOHN, lord Craven, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1647, the sum of two hundred pounds, which was vested in the purchase of lands, at Scotton, and now lets for 34L a year, or upwards.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER, left to the poor of the parish of Knaresbrough, in the year 1699, one close, lying in Scriven-fields, called "Carmires," containing two acres, and one rood, or thereabouts.

MR. ANDREW HOLDEN, in the year 1707, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, twenty-pounds.

# Charity-School,

## THE HIGH-STREET IN LOCAL STREET

OVER the entrance, is the following inscription:

This School was endowed by the late Thomas. Richardson, esq., in the year 1765, with this house; and, by his will, in 1775, with a sum of money, with which, an estate of £45 per annum, situate in Follyfoot, was purchased by the trustees appointed in, and by the deed of endowment. The land-tax of the estate, which amounted to £1.6s. per annum; was redeemed by subscription of several of the inhabitants of Knaresbrough.

#### Benefactions to the school,

	مركة:	· So	d
1770 Danson Roundell, esq	42 :	0,	: O,
14th April, 1795 Mr. John Simpson,		•	
High-street,			
6th May, 1803 Mrs. Ann Shatwell,	21:	0	: 0
1st July, 1803 Mr. CHRISTR. WALTON,	20/:	0	<b>;</b> 0
13th July, 1803 Mr. James Collins,	100:	0	0,:
30th May, 1804 Mr. John Walton, -	100:	0	<b>:</b> 0
and by will,	200 :	0	: 0

ENARESBROU GET. 5th June, 1804, Mrs. ANN BRO BELT, 10:10:0 Mr. Ann Bro Belt, 10:10:0

Mrs. Ann Bro Belt, 25: 0:0 81

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS

WERE begun here on the 30th of January, 1785, when near five hundred children were entered on that truly laudable establishment

### MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT

### Knaresbrough.

THIS town was summoned to send members to parliament, in the first year of queen Mary, 1553, on the first of October; from which time, it has returned two representatives. The right of election being in the resident inhabitants, holders of burgage tenures, of which, the number originally was eighty-eight.

1553. Reginald Beisley-Ralph Scrope.

1554. Edw. Napper-John Long.

1555. Humphrey Fisher, knt.-Thomas Chaloner, knt.

BOLL FOR THE STATE OF THE STATE

1557. Henry Darcy—Thomas Ashill.

1569. Henry Gates, kut.-William Strickland; in whose places (chose already for Scarbro,') Christopher Tamworth, and Robert Bowes, were elected.

1571. George Bowes, knt. James Cade.

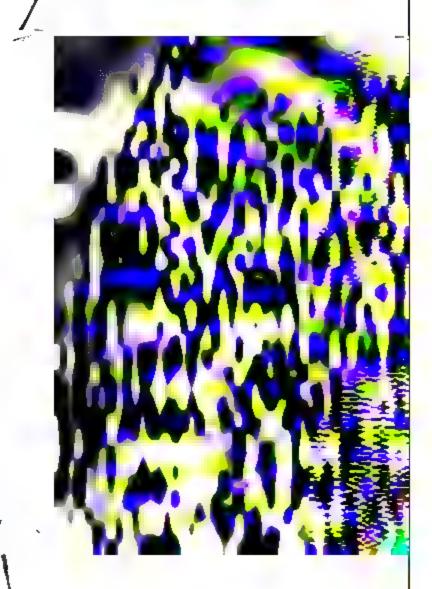
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### Popular Customs,

#### OBSERVED HERE.

On easter-sunday, the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present. On the day following, the women retaliate, and treat the men in like manner, by taking off their hats. This is supposed to be the remains of a festival, called *Hoketide*, instituted in memory of the sudden death of king Hardiknute, and the downfall of the Danes, in 1042.

#### ST. CRISPIN.

Crispin and Crispianus, two brothers, born at Rome, travelled to Soissons, in France, where they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor, discovering them to be christians, caused them to be beheaded, about the year 303; from which time, the craft made choice of them for their tutelar saints. The feast is observed here regularly, on the 25th of October.

### ST. CATHERINE.

A festival observed on the 25th of November, by the people employed in the different branches of the linen manufactory. Every trade having formerly a patron saint, Catherine was chose by this community, on account of her suffering martyrdom, on a parti-

day, a Cathertan tyraxit Maxicentius of the tyraxit cular sort or used in a second or those interimental in the second or th one of those ine torrains and the day, a contract torrains Is still practiced here. Ill Property ancient C days in in in much in in much with their dance.

Magnus, with they dance. with their drawn, extending the "their hands, " they lay hold of each othe they are wheeling eney are their order, the " terwards, " gure of a hexagon, or presently raising, and draw presently figure, to form or rose, that may rebound on rose, they dance rapidly had .. last, they dans des of their a . the sport, which seems to of a warlike people, and pro saxon ancestors.

### THE DROPPING-WELL;

OR,

### Petrifying Spring,

Is situated in the LONG-WALK,\* close by the river This spring rises at the foot of a lime-stone Nidd. rock, about 40 yards from the bank of the river; and, after running about 20 yards, it divides, and spreads itself over the top of the rock; from whence, it trickles down very fast, from 30 or 40 places, into a channel, hollowed for the purpose, every drop, creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing probably, to the concavity of the rock; which, bending in a circular projection, from the bottom to the top, its brow over-hangs about five yards. This rock, which is about 10 yards high, 16 long, and from 10 to 16 broad, about the year 1704, started from the common bank, and left a chasm between them, from a yard and a-half, to 3 yards wide; over which chasm, the water passes by an aqueduct, formed for the purpose: The whole rock is cloathed with verdure, amongst which, in the summer season, are seen ASH, ALDER, ELM, IVY, GERANIUMS, WOOD-MERCURY, HART'S-TONGUE LADIES'-MANTLE, COWSLIPS, &c.. Dr. Short observes, that this water abounds with fine particles of

<sup>•</sup> This walk was laid out, and planted on each side with trees, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart., about the year 1739.

a nitrous earth, which it deposits, only when in a languid motion, and leaves its incrustations on the leaves. moss, &c., that it meets with, in trinkling so slowly through the cavities of the rock. The spring, is supposed to send forth 20 gallons in a minute. also seen pieces of moss, bird's-nests, with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrusted or petrified by the water. Tradition tells us, that near this rock, the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born, about the year 1488: She married Tobias Shipton, of Shipton, near York; and, from this match, derived the name of Mother Shipton. Many tales of her skill in futurity, are still related in this part of the country; the whole of which, including a series of succeeding events, are stated to have been delivered to the abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in MS.; in lord P-s's family.

The river-side to the High-Bridge; and, as the river meanders very much, you have, every ten or twenty yards, a new point of view; which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c., with a charming intermixture of ROCKS and TREES, over which, part of the TOWER of KNARESBROUGH CHURCH makes its

appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow, to form a cheerful and pleasing scene. Many of the trees in this walk, have been marked with the sylvan pen of rural lovers, which is a very ancient custom, as appears by the following passage in Propertius, written near two thousand years ago:—

- " Ah quoties teneras resonant mea verba sub umbras
- " Scribitur & vestris. Cynthia corticibus," Eleg. xviii

RETURNING from the Dropping-well, repassing the bridge, and turning on the right, you arrive at

#### ST. ROBERT's CHAPEL.

On one side of the entrance, under a shade of spreading and pendent ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword, to defend the place, from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof and altar, beautifully adorned with gothic ornaments; behind the altar, is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and, on each side, is a place for the holy-water; here are also the figures of three heads, designed, (as is supposed), for

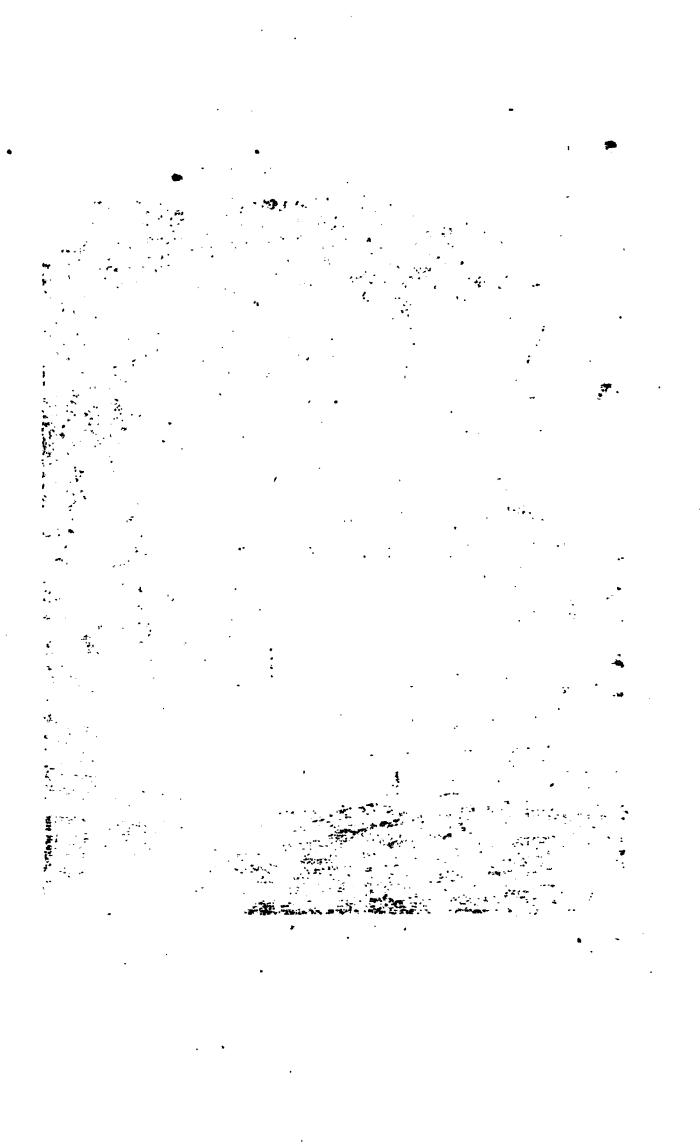
<sup># &</sup>quot;Carv'd on a rock, and near the door,

<sup>&</sup>quot;An armed warrior stands;

<sup>&</sup>quot;Who seems to guard the sacred place,

<sup>&</sup>quot; From rude and hostile hands."

Knaresbrocce



the once neighbouring priory; by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was styled, Sanctæ Trinitatis. At some distance, is another head, said to represent that of John the baptist, to whom this chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor, is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. This chapel is ten feet six inches long, mine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high.

In the year 1799, was found in the garden, near this chapel, a gold ring, neatly ornamented on the outside, with the figures of roses, and branches of palm; on the inside, was a cross, similar to that worn formerly on the breast, by the monks of the neighbouring priory, with the following motte: DEO VOUS AMOUR.

In 1803, another ring was found in the same garden, inscribed; ME. MEN. TO. MO. RI.

NEAR this place are several dwellings, scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial; some consisting of several apartments, accommodated with chimmies, wind own, and other conveniences, fashioned out of the rock, with great ingenuity. These sort of habitations, are with great ingenuity. These sort of habitations, are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps. The most extraordinary of the world.

The most extraordinary of the world.

these, is a large cavern, called "THE ROCK-HOUSE," supposed to have been the retreat of some of those banditti, who, in former times, infested the neighbouring forest. Under a large rock, covered with ivy, are a few steps, that lead down into this singular abode; which consisted of three apartments, one of which was walled up some years ago. The present occupiers, are an industrious weaver, and his family, who have formed a small piece of ground, near their subterraneous dwelling, into a very neat garden.

St. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the first; being remarkable, from his youth, for learning and piety; and, after having spent some years in the monasteries of Whithy and Fountains, was made abbot of New-minster, in Northumberland, which dignity, he soon after relinquished, and retired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresbrough; after living here some time, a lady of the Percy family, gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place, now called St. Hile's Nook,\* with . some land adjoining: here, he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal. William Estotville, then lord of Knaresbrough, from being his persecutor, became his benefactor, and gave him all the land, from his cell, to

<sup>•</sup> This place is still called Chapel-field; part of the foundation of the chapel yet remains, near Referrington.

Grimbald-bridge: King John also gave him forty acres of land, in Swinesco.

Numerous and extraordinary, are the miraeles said to have been performed by him: such as taming wild-beasts, causing deer to become so tractable, as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the services of agriculture; and some others, too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that while he resided at Fountains-abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

AFTER living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. The monks of Fountains, desiring to have his remains interred in their monastery, would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented, by a company of armed men, sent for that purpose, from the castle. He was interred. in his own chapel, of the holy-cross, at the place where the priory was afterwards founded. Robert was succeeded by his associate Ivo, an hermit, in the chapel of the holy-cross, who had all Robert's possessions confirmed to him, by royal grant, bearing date, at Pontefract, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry III., anno 1227-Vide Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2d. page 863.

MATTHEW PARIS observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert, the hermit of Knaresbrough, was universal, and, that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.\*

Above the chapel, is the Hermitage, a cell formed of petrifactions, moss, and other substances. Within, is the figure of a hermit, sitting in a contemplative attitude; with the book, beads, cross, and skull, so well imitated, as to surprise every visitor, and does great credit to the ingenious artist, Wm. Fryer.

ABOVE the hermitage, near the top of the rock, is the FORT, whose embattled wall, pointed cannon, and waving flag, is certainly a very striking representation of chateau de Espagne.

The house was formed out of the rock, with great labour, by a poor weaver and his son, who were sixteen years, in completing it. They not only formed the interior of the dwelling, but cut the cliff into terraces, rising above each other, and extending on both sides the house, along the edge of the precipice, forming very agreeable walks, planted on each side with a great variety of shrubs, and flowers. Here are also arbours

<sup>\*</sup> In the Harleian collection, No. 3775, there is his life, wrote by Robert Stodeley.

KNARESBROUGH. with seats, placed in various for the reception of day endeavo with seats, placed in the poor man is every to this roman to the poor man additional decoration cipal benefact.

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sir THOMAS SLINGSBY, lands. place, and the adjoining lands.

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are also seen from above each other.
The Houses, and above each other the below, are also seem, and G. A. R.D. each other de of the tage. The Houses, and above each other the HIL-valley, rising in gradation above product of sight; walley, rising in gradation above product of sight; walley, rising in gradation above. tage. The Houses, above wooded to the HIL-valley, rising in gradation above of sight; the water's valley, on the other out of sight; the 'RIIIvalley, rising in growther other out of sight; the water's 'Ruins of Ruins of the River, winding and patricularly, the edge, the BRIDGE, t edge, the BRIDGE, winding out patricularly, the LITthe CASTLE; the BRIDGE, the dropping-well, covered edge, the BRIDGE, the BRIDGE, the Covered with the CASTLE; near the dropping-well, covered with TLE ISLAND, near the view the most remaintic and TLE ISLAND, near the dropr most romantic and plea-verdure, render this view the most romantic and pleasing that imagination can conceive.

FROM St. Robert's chapel, to the PRIORY, is about FROM St. Robert's current on one side, and the bleaching-half-a-mile; the river on one end of which half-a-mile; the river of the end of which, a most de-grounds, on the other; at the end of which, a most degrounds, on the other, itself; on one side, is a row lightful avenue presents which the river and ignitul avoncer through which, the river appears like of lofty trees, through

is a the other, a states in the property of second required Inches at penine we the tree is reminered by a and he depart house, so charactery sincered, as to ion a suspense particle of the companie. This bear some within the precinculation

### THE PRIORY.

The road day by Bridge Physicians, second son a say the are it currently making of the Roment and the part letter for a mention of finish, of the search the industry like the underspison of Marries, they were writte redes, with a red and blue "Here alone present april accesses never grander. Die Ales Male out dans per grent dans tableaut! S'acwith the reference of the section of ed today of bloods to some the specially the today by Audia: 18°

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Witness outo

the glossy surface of a mirror; and, on the other, a range of rocks, partly concealed by wood, and natural festoons of pendent ivy; the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated, as to form a complete picture of rural elegance. This house stands within the precincts of

#### THE PRIORY,

Founded here by Richard Plantagenet, second son of king John, carl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, about the year 1257, for a society of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives; they were white robes, with a red and blue cross upon their breasts; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one, for their own support; a second, to relieve the poor; and a third part, to redeem such christian captives as were, or should be taken by the infidels:

On this house, was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert, and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter, of the 5th of Edward II.; which confirms the donation made by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethern of the Hely Trinity, at Knaresbrough.

"The king, &c. We have perused the charter of our late father, Edward the first, king of England, made to the brethern of Knaresbrough, in these words-

The Cateway of the Priory at Knaresborough

745 cm 10-40



" Edward the king, &c. We have also perused the " charter of our late sovereign, Richard, king of Eng-" land, and the earl of Cornwall, our uncle, which he " made to the brethern of the order of the Holy Trinity, of for the redemption of captives at Knaresbrough, in "these words: To all to whom these presents shall " come; Richard, earl of Cornwall, greeting, Know " ye, that we have given and granted, and by this, our " present charter, have confirmed, to the brethern of " the order of the Holy Trinity, at Knaresbrough, for " the happiness of us, and the souls of our predecessors and successors, the chapel of St. Robert, at "Knaresbrough, with the advowson of the church at "Hampsthwaite, and all the appurtenances, which " our late sovereign king John, our father, granted "to the aforesaid Robert, in his life-time; and also, "that field, which is called, "Swinesco," with a cer-"tain wood adjoining, which is called, "HALYKELD-"sykes," t on the north-side of the river Nidd, as " far as the Hanging-bridge; and, on the other side of the said river, towards the north-west, as far as " the road which turns from Knaresbrough, towards "HEYWRA, all that land, which is called "BEL-"MOND," between the forest and the little park

Swine-pesture; now called Long-flat;

<sup>. †</sup> Holy-spring syke--St. Robert's well is here.

<sup>1</sup> Belmond—Fine hill. The beautiful gate of the temple, is styled by Fuller, in his chunch-history of Palestine, La Belle Porte.

" of Knaresbrough; and also, all that land, with " the appurtenances, which is called Spittle-crofts,† "towards the forest, on the left-hand. Moreover, "we give and grant, to our brethren, aforesaid, and "their successors, pasturage for twenty cows, with "their calves, for three years, in Hampsthwaite; "and also, for three hundred sheep, and forty pigs, "in Okeden, without paying any acknowledgment; "and, if they would have more, let them pay for "them as others, for our pastures, woods, and " parks: To have and to hold, the said chapel, with "the advowson of the said church, and all others, "the aforesaid lands, with their appurtenances, from "us and our heirs, to our brethren aforesaid, and "their successors, well, and in peace, freely and " quietly, exempted from all secular duty, tax, cus. "tom, or demand, belonging to us, or our heirs, as "pure and perpetual alms; saving to us, and our "heirs, our WILD BEASTS, that may have free li-" berty to range about in the aforesaid land, as they " used to have before; and also, that our people of "Knaresbrough shall partake of all the aforesaid "lands, after our brethren aforesaid, shall have taken a possession, with their cattle, except Swinesco, and

<sup>#</sup> Bilton-park.

<sup>†</sup> Spital, a contraction of hospital. Hermitage and hospital were anciently terms of the same import: they were usually placed at the conjunction of several roads, for the relief of poor distressed travellers; and, here it is probable, one of those buildings formerly stood.

"the culture of the old park, which shall remain quiet and free from all communication, for our brethren for aforesaid; and we, and our heirs, will warrant the said chapel and lands, with the advowson of the said church and pasture, to our brethren aforesaid as free, pure, and perpetual alms, against all persons whatsoever, as long as our brethren aforesaid, shall live in the said place; and, that this our gift, grant, and confirmation of our charter, may remain firm and valid, we have caused these presents to be sealed, these being witnesses,

"WILLIAM DE ROSS," &c.,

WILLIAM LE ZOUCH, archbishop of York, published an indulgence, of forty days relaxation, &c., to those who liberally contributed to the church, and house of St. Robert.

HENRY BOWETT, archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

THE patronage of the churches of Hampsthwaite, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley, belonged to this house.

Anno 1296, Edward I. granted his protection

Chapel of the Holy-Cross.

and licence to John Sperry. Robert de Bonville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years, for the redemption of captives, in the holy-land.

This house was endowed at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, with 30l. 10s. 11d. per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December, 1539, 282 years after its foundation; when there remained the following pensions:

•			<b>s.</b>	
THOMAS KENT, prior	- 13	:	6:	8
JOHN TURNBULL	- 5	:	0:	0
ROBERT GIBSON	4	:	13:	'4
THOMAS GREEN	- 4	<b>:</b> ,	0. :	.0
THOMAS YORK	- 4	:	: Q ·	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	- 4	:	0:	0

THE site, with all its dependencies, was granted the 7th of Edward VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury; soon after which, it became the property of the Slingsby's, in which family it hath ever since remained; sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., being the present owner. The chapel, priory, and other buildings, are now en-

mentioned, viz. All the site of the said priory, with one mill, three granaries, one barn, one dove-coat, Long-orchard, Bath-orchard, Sheep-close, Esper, Conyard, Lathe-hill, great and little Quarrel-field, Strawber-ry-field, Long-flat, and Well-flat.

tirely demolished; whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place, in many a mouldering heap; a single grave-stone, at the foot of an aged ashtree, marks the place of sepulture; on which, some years since, this inscription was discernible:

### J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R. O. V.

THE situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of wood, water, and rocks, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered site must have been favorable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life. In the opposite wood, called "Bikhamwood," during the summer evenings, the nightingale

Sings darkling; and, in shadiest covert hid,
"Tunes her nocturnal note."

WITHIN the precincts of this priory, are still found many rare plants, and shrubs, not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose, they were brought here and planted by the monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity. The late Dr. Hutchinson, had, in his museum, several elegant pieces of sculpture, also found here.

The Arms of the earl of Cornwall, and used by the Priory of Knaresbrough.

The remains of the fish-ponds here, shew them to have been of a singular construction, and so situated, that the water might be drawn off at pleasure; one of these ponds measures fifty-eight feet long, and thirty, five broad; the other, is the same breadth, but twenty-six feet longer: near these, is a large drain, capable of receiving the water of both, being six feet deeper than either of the ponds, 206 feet long, and twenty broad. They are called the Asper-ponds; a name, probably retained ever since the monks resided here, and, ap.

plicable to their p. 1805, as two labour an old wall, within y irregulating down an old wall, within they discovered a large On the in taking down discovered a large employed this place, natural to near 16 hundred and a smounting to near 16 hundred. on the sure they discovered a large and they discovered a large to near 16 hundred this place, unting to near 16 hundred and the smounting the smounting to near 16 hundred and the smounting to near 16 hundred and the smounting to near 16 hundred and the smounting the smounting to near 16 hundred and the smounting the smounting to near 16 hundred and the smounting to near 16 hund employed in the place, they discovered a save to near 16 hundred in whose cincts of this smounting to near 16 hundred of eincts of coin, coinage of Edward with an open of silver coin, coinage of the sach, erowned with flowers, however, h employ of this parametring to near to mean to mean to mean to near to mean to cincts coin, coinage of Edward as open of silver the each, coinage of Leaver Rowers, no mostly of the each, rays, or Leaver ANG. Ind. represented on with 8 rays, W. R. and lord represented list, with 8 rays, W. R. and lord of silver the colling crowned with an open positive of the each, crowned with Ang. Days, or lesser Ang. I lord or represented its, with E. D. W. R. And lord or represented its, with E. D. W. R. Ang. petiets in represented on with g rays, or R. ANG. Bull lord of Reverded in E. D., W. R. and lord of Reverded in Section 19. Petiets in and circumscribed of E. D. seprescrited of England, 3 pellets in and Edward, king of England, A.S. compared were on the reverse, is a cross, the cross, the reverse of the cross, the reverse of the cross, the cross of the cross, the cross of the cross, the cross of the cross o and Edward, hing cross, is a CTVTT AS there were other incommers and circumscribed, CTVTT AS there were other circumscribed, CTVTT AS there were other circumscribed, CTVTT AS the reverse, is a CTVTT AS the reverse of the circumscribed, CTVTT AS the reverse other circumscribed, CTVTT AS the reverse of the circumscribed, CTVTT AS the reverse other circumscribed of circum and circumserised, hing of Estis with 3 performance of the reverse, is a CTVTT AS there were out ter: circumserised, Casterbury. Tork, Durham, and Meyecastic at the city of Canterbury. the city of Care and Francisco Collowing to Charles of Carinataly LEAVING the Priory, sand following CATA ST. ROBERT'S CAVE. ST. ROB interior part, formed out of filled with rubband fully so goalt; the interior filled with rubband An hermitage; the interior filled with rubbish, a rock, yet remains, but, difficult; the toof is which is nerminate but, so ficult; the roof is covered to the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered to the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered to the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered to the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered to the entrance of crosses, initials of name of crosses. render the entrance rather of the cave, is a small of names, & rude carvings of creating the cave, is a small received for a pantro. a small received for a pantry; the plantich seems to have been fixed. which seems to nave been fixed, are yet evid

Above the entrance, on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper appartment, the ascent to which, was by a small flight of steps, cut in the rock, part of which, are yet discernible, on that side of the rock, next the bridge. The front of this dreary mansion; which extended some yards farther towards the river, is entirely demolished.

This cave, was also remarkable for a circumstance that led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder of Daniel Clark; in consequence of which, Eugene Aram, the criminal, was brought to justice, after making a most ingenious defence, worthy of a better eause.

On the opposite bank of the river, stands a high rock, called "GRIMBALD-CRAGG;" from the top of which, is a fine prospect of the subjected VALE, the RIVER, BIRKHAM-WOOD, and the lefty summit of ALMIAS-CLIFF.

On one side of the rock, is a cavern, which, by the sude remains of a chimney, and window, seems to have been once the residence of some human being, probably, another hermit, of the name of GRIMBALD, to whose memory this rock, (by bearing his name,) is a lasting memorial. Grimbald, is a name that frequently occurs, in the early part of the church history of Britain. St. Grimbald, whose memory is celebrat-

ed in the old english celendar, on the 10th of July, was living in the year 882.

On the cast-side of the town, is ...

### HAY-PARK,\*

Containing about 1200 acres;† which were granted, by the crown, to an ancestor of the late lord Bing; ley; and afterwards, came into the possession of sig. John Hewley, knt., some time member of parliament, for the city of York. In 1641, the keeper's-lodge, was the only house in the park: after that period, it was gradually divided into farms, cleared, and cultivated. Sir John Hewley, died in the year 1697; and his lady, did, by indenture, dated 12th and 13th of January, 1704, convey this estate to seven trustees, who were to apply the annual rents thereof, to certain pious uses.

John Ross, of Warwick, asserts, the first park in England to have been made by Henry I., at Woodstock, in the year 1119; but, Spelman proves, from doomsday-book, and other authorities, there were

<sup>•</sup> Hay; a separate enclosure, within a forest or park, fenced with a rail, or hedge, or both. Blownt.

<sup>†</sup> It appears by a perambulation, made in the year 1612, to have been paled round.

parks in the time of the Saxons, who called them deer-folds. Kennet.

JOHN METCALF, born at Knaresbrough, in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old-Being instructed to play on the violin, he afterwards, attended as a musician at the Queen'shead, High-Harrogate, for many years; and, was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage, for the conveyance of company, to and from the places of public resort, in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician, in colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresbrough, and commenced common-carrier, betwixt that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads, over the forest, during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow; nor, was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow, either on foot, or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than forty years past, is still more extraordinary, and one of the last, to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high-roads, building bridges, houses, &c.! With no other assistance, than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, explore the valley, and investigate the extent of

each, its form, and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates which he makes, are done by a method peculiar to himself; and, which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. This extraordinary man is now (1808) living, and in the 98d year of his age.

### STAGE II.

Forest of Knaresbrough.— Harrogate.—Harlow-Hill.—Pannal.—Beckwith-Shaw.—

Hawwray-Park.—Fewstone.—Hampsthwaite.

—Clint.—Killinghall.

On the arrival of the Romans, in this island, they found the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic; but, upon the enclosing

wild-beasts its of land, id; whereh all sorts ie red and and, were

afterwards called forests. William the conqueror, not only seized upon all these forests; but, pretended an absolute right over them, and instituted new and arbitrary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom: he confined all hunting or fowling, in any of these forests to himself, or, such as he should permit or appoint. He punished, with the loss of eyes, any that were convicted of killing the wild-boar, the

stag, or the roebuck. The british forests, also, contained the wild-bull, the wolf, and the bear.

In the reigns of William Rufus, and Henry I., it was less criminal to destroy a man, than a beast of chase.

PETER OF BLOIS, who was preceptor to king Henry II., tells us, that when that prince was not reading, or at council, he had always in his hand a sword or hunting-spear, or a bow and arrows; the spear was used against the wild-boars, which were then in our forests; and, adding greatly to the danger, added also, to the honor of the recreation.

THE prelates, also, indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase; the see of Norwich, being at one time, possessed of 13 parks; not regarding the advice of the good king Edgar: "Docemus etiam, ut sarcedos, non fit venator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipsius decet."

THE forest of Knaresbrough extends, from east to west, upwards of 20 miles; and, in some places, is 8 miles in breadth. By the general survey, completed in the year 1086, we find there were then only 4 townships in this forest, i. e. Birstwith, Fewstone, Beckwith, and Rosset. Two hundred and eighty-two years

afterwards, namely, in the year 1368, there appears to have been 3 principal towns, and 16 hamlets, many of which, had originated from waste lands, after the conquest:

- 1. THRUSCROSS; with its seven hamlets, HILL, BRAMLEY, PADSIDE, THORNTHWAITE, MENWITH, HOLME, and DARLEY.
- 2. CLINT; with its five hamlets, BIRSTWITH, FELLESCLIFFE, FEARNHILL, HAMPSTHWAITE, and ROWDEN.
- 3. KILLINGHALL; with its four hamlets, BECK-WITH, ROSSETT, BILTON, and HARROGATE.

These have since been divided into eleven constableties: Bilton-with-Harrogate, Killinghall, Clint, Hampsthwaite, Fellescliffe, Birstwith, Menwith-with-Darley, Thruscross, Timble, Clifton, and Pannal.

### HARROGATE.

This hamlet hath apparently originated from a few cottages, erected near a part of the road, or gate, leading from Knaresbrough to Heywra-park, and from that circumstance, called Heywragate\*.

<sup>•</sup> Vide a grant of lands to St. Robert.

To this place, during the summer months, the nobility and gentry resort, from all parts, of Great-Britain, and Ireland, to drink the waters, for which Harrogate is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Britain boast a more healthy situation, or a purer air.

THESE medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate, and the sulphur; of the former, there are two springs at High-Harrogate; the most ancient of which, is situated opposite the Granby-inn, and salled,

### THE OLD-SPAW,

Discovered by captain William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and, preferring it to the Saviniere, in Germany, ordered it to be enclosed and taken care of: after which, it was much resorted to. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean, in 1626; Dr. Stanhope, in 1631; Dr. French, in 1651; Dr. Neale, in 1656; Dr. Simpson, in 1668.

DR. GEORGE NEALE, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes, they were in danger of losing the spring, by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the west and northwest sides.

THE terrace was sixty yards square, and enclosed K

the well in the middle of the area. Upon the top, was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here, the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water; and, to prevent any one from claiming the land enclosed by these walks, the following inscription was cut on a stone, on the west-side of the well; near which it still lies, but, little of the terrace now remains:

# ALL THIS GROUND WITHIN THESE WALKES, BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF KNARESBOROVGH: 1656. JOHN STEVENSON.

THE dome that now encloses this spring, was built, in the year 1786, at the expence of ALEXANDER LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, about which time, his lordship ordered the plantation to be laid out on his estate here, consisting of oak, ash, fir, sycamore, beech hornbeam, american-chesnut, mountain-ash, poplar, &c., which now afford a very agreeable shade, to a walk, eight feet wide, and two miles long: It is certainly a great improvement to Harrogate, which, Dr. Smollet (about 30 years ago,) described, as a "wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub, or the least

<sup>·</sup> Vide Humphry Clinker,

many years after the discovery of the steel-waters, at High-Harrogate; and, when known, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally; and, therefore, at first, only used as a wash, in diseases of the skin; but, time and experience have proved its virtues; and, before the year 1709, it was used both externally and internally, by all ranks of people, with amazing success. in scorbutic and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur-waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drank in large quantities, are strongly purgative: they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, and scrofulous cases; and, amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus, and extremely useful, where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid slimy matter, and assists in removing many chronic obstructions.

In the year 1783, a spring was discovered in the garden of the Crescent-inn, at Low-Harrogate, which being of a middle nature, between the sulphur and chalybeate, and containing the ingredients of both, is peculiarly suited to diseases of the chronic kind,

DR. THOMAS SHORT wrote an account of these springs, in his history of mineral waters, published in 1735,

DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER wrote plain and easy directions for the use of these waters, about the year 1778; the third edition of which, was published in 1787.

DR. JOSHUA WALKER, physician to the Leeds infirmary, published an essay on these waters, and those of Thorp-Arch, in 1784.

Dr. Thomas Garnett published a treatise on these waters, in the year 1793, which hath passed through several editions; in the last of which, an appendix of cases is added, by Dr. John Jaques, resident-physician, at Harrogate.

In the act of parliament obtained for the enclosure of this forest, the following clause was inserted, for the preservation and protection of these springs:

- "AND, whereas, there are within the said consta-
- " bleries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and Beckwith-with-
- "Rossett, or one of them, certain wells or springs, or
- " medicinal waters, commonly called Harrogate-spaws;
- " to which, during the summer season, great numbers
- " of persons constantly resort, to receive the benefit
  - of the said waters, to the great advantage and emo-
- . " lument of tradesmen, farmers, and other persons
  - " in that neighbourhood. And, the persons resorting
  - " to the said waters, now have the benefit of taking

the air upon the open part of the said constableries. " To the end, therefore, that such privileges may be " continued and enjoyed, Be it further enacted, That, of for the purposes aforesaid, two hundred acres of " land, adjoining, or near to the said springs of water. of and to be ascertained and set out by the said com-" missioners, or any three or more of them, shall be " left open, for the purposes herein after mentioned " and declared, concerning the same. And be it en-." acted, That the said two hundred acres of land, " herein before directed to be set out and ascertained. " near unto the said springs of water, shall, be, and " they are hereby directed to be converted into a " stinted pasture, upon which such number of cattle " of and belonging to each of the said freeholders, 44 and copyholders, having messuages or lands within " the said constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and "Beckwith-with-Rossett, or either of them, as shall " be deemed to be in proportion to their respective messuages, lands, or tenements, or other interest "within the said two constableries, or either of them, '" shall be, from time to time, grazed and kept, such "number of cattle of each such freeholder and copy-\* 46 holder, to be settled and ascertained by the said com-\*44 missioners, or any three of them, in, or by the said " general award; and such stinted right of common, of such freeholders and copyholders, shall go, and "" be deemed, and taken in part of their respective ." shares, or aliotments of the said open commonable

"And, by an act, passed in 1789, "The said comor missioners, or any 2 of them, shall, and they are " hereby authorized and required, by writing, under er their hands, to make such rules, orders, and direc-"tions, (not being repugnant to law) as well for pre\_ " venting and punishing any abuses, by turning or " keeping of cattle, on the said spot of waste-land, .44 augmented as aforesaid, contrary to the stint, limited " in that behalf, by the said general award; as also, 4 for draining or levelling, or otherwise improving et the said land, by planting trees thereon, for shelter " and ornament, and making walks and paths, in, on, or over the same; and, for protecting the said springs, called Harrogate-spans, from pollution, . " or other injury, as they shall think best adapted to : " secure to the persons resorting to the said waters. " the several benefits intended them by the said act: and, for inflicting such moderate penalties, for " any wilful breach, disobedience, or non-observance of such rules and orders respectively, not exceeding 44 40 shillings for any one offence, as the said commissioners, or any 2 of them, shall think reasonable " and expedient; which penalties, with all incidental " charges, shall, and may be recoverable, and recoi . " vered upon conviction of the offender or offenders. 4 before any one justice of the peace, for the westriding, of the county of York; on the oath of any " one or more credible witness or witnesses; and shall

" and may be levied by distress, and sale of the goods, of the offender or offenders."

For some years after the first discovery of these medicinal springs, the company who resorted heres found great inconveniences for want of proper accommodation; a particular instance of which, is related concerning the Duckess of Buckingman, (daughter of Thomas ford Fairfax, the parliament's general), who came here for relief, in a severe asthma; and, finding the accommodations so very indifferent, her badyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Old-spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drinking the challybeste water at proper intervals, and was so happy as to sective a semplete cure.

In the year 1687, the first inn, now called The Queen's-Head, was built; before which time, the water-drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm-houses, near the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants, to increase their accommodations; and, before the year 1700, there were three good inns, at High-Harrogate.

THE ingenious author of the memoirs of John Buncle, esq., gave the following account of this place, in the year 1731: "Of all the watering-places I know, "Harrogate is, in my opinion, the most charming." The waters are incomparable; no air can be better:

"and, with the greatest civility, cheerfulness, and good-humour, there is a certain rural plainness and freedom mixed, which are vastly pleasing. The lady of pleasure, the well-drest tailor, and the gamester, are not to be found there. Gentlemen of the country, and women of birth and fortune, their wives, sisters, and daughters, are, for the most part, the company.—There were, at least, four-score ladies in the country-dances every night, while I was there; and, among them, many fine women."

AFTER this time, the place was visited by many, for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health; and since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal wateringplaces in the north of England; having now eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience, that can contribute to health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner: and, for those who prefer a more retired situation, there are a number of private lodging-houses, well fitted up with every necessary and useful accommodation. Buildings, of all descriptions, increase every year; and, several of the inns now receive annually more company, than the whole place contained, 40 years ago.

The company, in general the wells; from whence, sife return, and breakfast at sep or choose to come in. I dinner, is generally spent different parts of the neigh with many places well wort. When the weather will more variety of amusements of acreading, playing at billicach person takes their set at the place, and astericing

each house, in rotation; to the other houses are invishilling admittance, whi pences; the remaining I men who choose the amount

in the year 1743, and consequence of Knaresbrough is and in the chapel was so

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and was a series of mally at of contin agnot at SHEE rer, than the promote and choice and Ontribute ed the same in the same

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# HARROGATE.

white waistcoat and breeches, round black button and loop, with a white ostrich white stockings, half-boots, or black-gaiters. Ess the Countess of Mexborough.

targets were always shot at, on public days, at nee of one hundred yards.

four medals belonging to the society, were ble, and to be shot for, at each of the six meetings.—The gold medal, for the captain aget, was to be gained by the most centrical ring the day.—The large silver medal to the greatest number of shots of numbers, for the greatest number of shots aget.—The silver medal, for the second best of the other silver medal, for the lieutenant day, the wing the second greatest number of the target.

each target-day, and distributed in each target; viz., each arrow, shot within wing eircle of the targets, received two or centers; all arrows in the red, or seach, two shillings; those hitting the inner cle, two circle, one shilling and six-pence, third.

Or fourth circle, one shilling; and, white, or fifth circle, six-pence.

THE race-ground, at Harrogate, one mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards in breadth, was laid out under the inspection of colonel Clement Wolsley, and finished in the year 1793.

### ONE mile from High-Harrogate, is

### HARLOW-HILL,

[Here Low, i. e. The Soldier's Hill\*.] From whence the prospect is exceedingly extensive, and abounds with all the rich variety of landscape, imagination can conceive.

ABOUT the year 1769, six acres of land were enclosed here, and planted with various sorts of fir-trees, which are now growing apace, and form a very pleasing object, on the summit of this once steril mountain.

When the ground was dug up, for the planting of these trees, several portable mill-stones, called querns, were found here; and, tradition says, a british prince once encamped here. A cottage, called Pendragon's-castle, was standing, till within these few years, about two hundred yards south of this plantation. Uter Pendragon, gained a complete victory over the saxons, near York, in the year 490. That he might encamp

Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.

here about that time, is not improbable. The situa 124

tion is one of the strongest in the county.

ONE mile such a half from Heriow-hall, is

ANCIENTLY called Rosehurst, perhaps from its abounding with that sort of briar, which produces the cynorrhodon or wild-rose. It might afterwards be named Pannal, from Pen-hall, i.e. a mansion on the top of a hill.† The church here, is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Robert, of Knaresbrough. The first minister that occurs is John Brown, one of the brethren of the house of St. Robert, 1348: and, in the following year, viz., May 19, 1349, the church was given, by the earl of Cornwall, to the brethren of the said priory. It is valued, in the king's books, at £12. 85. 10d. yearly tenths, 10s. 6d. William Mannby and John Walliam Warner 1716. Westcote, added to this church, in the year 1716. lands, to the value of £323—The incumbent is now pattern. tron, and its present annual value £140. of the church was rebuilt, and neatly finished, in the rear 1772 The steeple and choir, are very ancient; in the south window of the latter, in painted glass, is cross, Das

a cross, Dates, window of the latter, in paulies of is the across, Dates, gules, above which, is the

house at Present standing in this village, called Hill-Ction, Rossetttop-hall

figure of a large gothic building, perhaps the gateway of the priory of Knarcsbrough, the brethren of which, were patrons of this church, and being of the order of the Trinity, they were the above-mentioned cross, on the outside of their white habit, colored as above, red and blue.

TRADITION says, that king Charles L, passing by this village, in the month of Feb. 1646-7, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high-crowned hat struck from his head, by riding too near the boughs of a large tree: we are shewn the place where the tree stood," and informed, that the owner, being a true loyalist, immediately caused its branching honors to be levelled with the ground.

THE family of PANNAL, bore for their arms, argent, a bend sable.

One mile from Pannal, is an eminence, called

## HORN-BANK.

On which were lately discovered, the remains of several entrenchments, forming three distinct enclosures; two of a square, and one of a circular form. Not far from these entrenchments, (which were pro-

<sup>\*</sup> About five hundred yards above Burn-bridge, betwint that and Pannal-ash.

- ed, that he make full seizure of the aforesaid paseture, for the above-named men.
- "Given by the king, at Knaresburgh, 3d day of December, 1227." Claus. 12, Hen. III., M. 14.

This park contains upwards of two thousand acres, is now divided into farms, and hath been, for several ages, in the possession of the ancient family of the Ingilbys, of Ripley: sit John Ingilar, bart, being the present owner.

At the west-end of this ancient enclosure, situated on the point of a hill, are the remains of a strong tow-er, with suitable out-works; the foundations, and part of the gateway only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet; the ditch, in some places, is twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference. In the valley below, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond.

By whom the park was enclosed, or the tower erected, is not known; it is commonly called "John of Gaunt's castle," and perhaps was erected by that prince, when lord of Knaresbrough, about the year 1871. Here the keeper and assistants, might reside in safety, and the deer be effectually protected; from the lawless attern pts of roving delinquents.

nister that occurs, as vicar, is John Flour, 1280. It is a vicarage, and the incumbent is now patron; the present annual value, £130. There were anciently two chantries in this church; one, dedicated to St. Syth, the other, to the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne.

### ONE mile from Hampsthwaite, is

### CLINT;

THE name seems to be derived from the German-Klingh, which signifies the side of a hill, and corresponds exactly with its situation.

HERE was also a seat of the BECKWITH family, who bore for their arms, argent. a chevron, between three hinds' heads, erased, gules; and appear to be descended from Gamelbar, lord of the manor of Beckwith, and many other places; who, in the time of Edward the confessor, had three carucates of land in Clint. Hamond Beckwith, was seized of the lordship of Clint, with the manor of Beckwith, and Beckwithshaw, in the year 1319. He married a daughter of sir Philip Tylney.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, esq., married a daughter of sir Gerrard Uslert.

THOMAS BECKWITH, esq., married a daughter of John Sawley, esq., 1381.

EDWARD, EARL of CORNWALL, granted to the monks of Fountains, House-bote and Hey-bote, in his woods, within the forest of Knaresbrough. He likewise gave them the bees and the honey, found in his woods, and also, leave to enclose the wood of Brimham; but yet, in such a manner, that the beasts of the forest might pass into and out of it.

#### Two miles from Clint, is

#### KILLINGHALL,

In doomsday-book, called Chenihalle, i. e. Kennel-hall; probably a place where the hounds (which belonged to the lord of the manor,) were kept.\*

The Norwich troop of horse, which was a part of Cromwell's regiment, were quartered at Killinghall, in July 1644, a few days after the battle of Marston. This troop had, embroidered on their colours, La Troupe des Vierges, being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich.

It was for some centuries the seat of the family of Pulleyn. Captain John Levens, who lived in the reign of Charles I., having, in the latter part of his life, quitted the army, became one of the people

A nobleman, in the county of York, had power granted him, by one of the saxon kings, to keep mastiff-dogs, for chasing wolves out of his territories.—Vide Dugdale's Bar. I. tom., p. 48.

of the IRON-FORGE, in this forest, of all the dry wood, and leafless trees, to be found therein.

KING HENRY VI. granted a right of common, on this forest, to the prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne-head and Timble, unto the fyle of the said water.

THE abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe; and thence, to Plumpton-gate; thence, to Barlet-saile; thence, to Darley-beck; and, from thence, to the water of Nidd.

The prior and abbot, each opened mines for leadore, on their respective grounds; which gave great
offence to the foresters in general, and occasioned
numberless complaints. The foresters, not being able
to prevent the monks from getting lead-ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage;
and, obtained a grant to open mines for lead-ore, at
Middletong, Mongagill, Craven-cross, Greenhow,
&c., and worked several shafts with good effect. The
prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager
to make reprisals, for former injuries done to his leadworks, employed a number of riotous persons, who
made forcible entry into the premises, and took away
the ore, cast in the mines, and did other damage, on the
6th of March, 1529. The sufferers complained against

the prior, and his adherents, and obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to sir William Mauleverer, and others; who, repairing to the forest, for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men, of the prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not, with safety, proceed on the business at that time. These disputes, at length, ended in favor of the abbot and prior; and, the foresters were obliged to submit.

In 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw-moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate of sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.; one, is preserved by the family; the other, was presented to the british museum. They are both inscribed, with raised capitals: "IMPERATORE CESARE DOMITIANO AUGUS-TO CONSULE SEPTIMUM;" this was cast in the year 87. On one side, is the word "BRIG," signifying, that it came from the country of the Brigantes. veral of these pigs of lead have been found, with imperial inscriptions, in different parts of the kingdom; by which it is clear, that the government then took the mineral concerns into their own hands; and, had their stamp-masters, in proper places. this forest, (some years ago,) was found, a large medal, inscribed, "Io. KENDALL RHODI. TURCU-PELARIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURHCORUM. MCCCCLXXX." On one side, is his head; and,

on the other, his arms.\* The legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the great, in vain attempted to reduce that fortress, in the year 1480.—The office of the GRAND TURCOPOLIER, or colonel of the cavalry, belonged particularly to the english nation.

DURING the civil war, in the reign of Charles I.; and, all the time of the inter-regnum, the ROYAL FORESTS, in particular, suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood, as to have scarce any memorial left, but their names. The boundaries of this forest, were anciently perambulated every three years, by the constable of Knaresbrough-castle, and, the most respectable men amongst the foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him, of about ten years of age. The last perambulation, was made in the year 1767; soon after which, (namely, in 1770) an act of parliament was obtained for its division and enclosure; † since that time, great part of the forest has undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration; and, though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation, have been much greater than the owners. expected; yet, upon the whole, this improvement

<sup>•</sup> Engraved in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodieusis.

<sup>†</sup> Twenty-eight thousand acres were enclosed.

# KILLINGHALL.

general.

have been discovered the trunks of large trees, below the surface, at different depths, of di

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representations of various kinds of shell representations of stones, dug from a quality in the middle of stones, dug from a quality called Knox, near Harrogate, and of this forest:

Also, the cornu ammonia this forest:

Sizes. Fossils, represent sizes. Fossils, represent sizes. Fossils, of four of the yew, fir, emphorbium, and several and the yellow of the yew, fir, emphorbium, and several and the yellow of the yew, fir, emphorbium, and several and the yellow of the yell

inches each, and about three or four in diameter, are frequently found here. They are called, by some, petrifactions; by others, lusus naturæ; and, many have been the arguments used, in support of each opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Nicholson, and others; yet, after all these conjectures, we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge, that they must be ranked amongst the arcana of nature, which elude all human researches.

The most extraordinary and unaccountable phænomena seems to be, that of living animals being found
in the middle of blocks of stone; and yet, wonderful
as such circumstances may appear, many instances of
the truth thereof are well attested, in this and other
parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman,
digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock, some
feet below the surface, which died sood after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a
darker color than these reptiles usually are; had but
three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth.

MR. WILLIAM PULLAN, of Blubber-house, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, enclosed in the middle of the block; its back, was of a dark brown, and the belly, of a silver color; the oval cavity in

which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and six wide. In a stone quarry, at Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn, enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

HERE are also found, many of the ancient domestic mill-stones, called querns, consisting of one circular flat stone, of about eighteen inches diameter, upon which, was placed the upper-stone, nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle, from top to bottom; on the side, was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth, and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand, and with the other, turned the upper-stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides, and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding, was exceedingly tedious; and, would employ two pair of hands, four hours, to grind one bushel of corn.—As most of the upper-stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable, they were all rendered useless, by order of the lord of each manor, after the invention of wind, and water-mills.

This forest abounded with wild-boars, the red and fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free ingress and egress are reserved for the wild-beasts here, in certain lands adjoining to this forest,

granted to the priory of Knaresbrough, and confirmed to them, by Edward II., as appears by the following extract from the charter: "Salvis nobis, et hæredibus nostris, bestiis nostris silvestribus, ita quod liberum habeant introitum, et exitum sicut prius
habere consueverunt in predictis.

THE fox, hare, and badger; the black, and red moor-game; grey, and green plover; curlew, and snipe; the wild-duck, and widgeon; still afford ample amusement for the sportsman, in different parts of this forest.

In the unimproved parts, and particularly the open stray, about Harrogate, great numbers of young oaks are seen springing up every summer; which, were they not cropped by the cattle, would probably, in a course of years, restore to this place the appearance it had many centuries ago.



#### STAGE III.

Harrogate to Bilton-park.—Conyngham-house.
—Scriven.—Scotton.—Farnham.—Copgrove.
—Brereton.—Nidd.—Ripley.

#### ~ (20 cm

ONE mile east from High-Harrogate, is a bridge over a small brook, called Star-beck. About two hundred yards on the right of this bridge, are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected: the distance betwixt these springs is only 18 yards; and yet, one of them is a sulphur water, and the other, a chalybeate. These were called the Knaresbrough spaws.

HALF a mile from hence, on the left of the road: leading to Knaresbrough, is

## BILTON,

PROBABLY derived from the British Bilain, & a farmer, a tenant in villenage. PETER SLINGSBY, esq., resided here, about the year 1500. Captain WILLIAM SLINGSBY, also, in 1751. The family of Stockdales, were afterwards lords of this place, for more

than one hundred years, who bore for their arms— Ermine, on a bend sable, three pheons argent, in the sinister chief, an escallop-shell gules—Crest, a talbot passant, proper.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Green-Hammerton, was living in 1506. He had a numerous issue; amongst whom, was Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton-park.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, esq., member in parliament, for Knaresbrough, obit 1693.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE, esq., represented the borough of Knaresbrough, in several parliaments; obit 1713. He was succeeded by William Stockdale, who was living here in the year 1720, and was a sufferer in the infamous South-sea scheme, which ruined some hundreds of families.

From the family of Stockdale, this estate passed, by sale, to that of Watson; John Farside Watson, esq., being the present possessor. This gentleman is descended from John Farside, of Farside, in Scotland, who came into England in the reign of James I., and was made bow-bearer in the forest of Pickering, in the county of York; he chiefly resided at Filingdale, in Whitby-strand, and bore for his arms, gules, a fess, or, between three bezants. Bilton-hall has every advantage of situation, and commands an extensive prospect.

In the park, is a spring of sulphur-water; also, several petrifying springs, near which, are found mosses, and other vegetable substances, on which, incrustations have been formed. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise found in different parts of this estate.

GAMELBAR had, in Bilton, before the conquest, three carucates and a half of land, and as much arable as was sufficient for two ploughs. Gilbert Tyson had these lands, 20th William I, and they were then uncultivated or waste, only Bilton paid 3s. rent.

PROCEEDING towards Knaresbrough, observe, within half a mile of the town, a vista, of considerable length, formed by the trees on each side the road, and terminated by an elegant mansion, the seat of James Collins, esq.. In the back ground is seen Claro-hill, wooded to the very summit, and the temple in Allerton-park; from hence, the scene is beautifully varied, till you arrive at the bridge, near which is

# Conyngham-House,

FORMERLY CALLED

#### COGHILL-HALL;

SITUATED on a small elevation, above the river Nidd; the length of the south-front is one hundred

and thirty feet, and that of the east, eighty feet. In the course of the buildings, are five projections, forming so many large bow windows, from which the TOWN and CHURCH of Knaresbrough, the stately ruins of the CASTLE, the BRIDGE over the river, with BEL-MOND-WOOD, and BILTON-PARK, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The DINING-ROOM, is thirty-two feet by eighteen.
The DRAWING-ROOM, is thirty-one by twenty-four.
The MUSIC-ROOM, is twenty-two by sixteen.
The LIBRARY, is twenty by twenty.

The lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which, a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot, called the HERMITAGE, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed, near a natural cascade, which the river forms, by falfing over a ridge of rocks; from hence, the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs, and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below, and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views, scarce to be equalled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and alpine scenery of Hackfall.

This house, for several centuries, belonged to the Coghill family; but, was purchased of sir John

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eim s Fist i more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive stock-doves.

The family of Scriven descended from Gamel, the king's fowler, settled here soon after the conquest. They bore for their arms—argent, a chevron, between two lion's faces, in chief, gules, and a bugle-horn, in base. Baldwin, son of Gamel, was forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough.

HENRY, the forester of Knaresbrough, son and heir of Baldwin, married Emma, daughter of Robert de Merkington, temp. Henry III.; by whom, he had issue Baldwin, the forester, who died without issue, and Thomas de Scriven.

This Henry, the forester, gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington, and all his family, cattle, and goods, to the monks of Fountainsabbey.

THOMAS DE SCRIVEN, forester of Knaresbrough, and feodary,\* in the year 1273, married Agnes, daughter of John de Walkingham, sister and heiress of sir Alan and Adam de Walkingham; by whom, he had issue Rodolphus, who died without issue; Mabella,

<sup>•</sup> Feodary; the seneschal, or prime steward; who received the customary fèes of the lords; aids, reliefs, herriots, &c.,—Kennet.

and Margaretta, 51st Edward I.; and, Henry de Scriven, forestarius, 9th of Edward II., who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Caperun, of Scotton, by whom he had Joanna, daughter and co-heiress, married to William de Slingsby. Henry de Scriven, anno 31st Edward L, petitioned the king, for that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of foresters, of the forest of Knaresbrough; and had, belonging to the same, 6d. per diem, and common of pasture, in the said forest, and the parks of Hey and Bilton, before the said parks were enclosed; and, after the enclosure of those parks, for all the beasts of their own breed, except sheep and goats; and, that they were now interrupted in the enjoyment of the above privilege, by sir Miles Stapleton, the steward of Knaresbrough.

In answer to the said petition, it was, in the exchequer chamber, on the 31st of Edward I., decreed, that the petitioner shall continue to enjoy, without interruption, all the aforesaid privileges; and also, shall take, from the king's woods there, all reasonable house-bote, hey-bote,\* &c., that he may have occation for; so as he do not cut down any oak, ash, or hazel, or any tree growing or bearing fruit. It was also granted, that he should have pasture in the park

of Bilton, for his oxen used in the plough, and his milk-kyne.

Anno 1st Edward II., Henry de Scriven was again interrupted in the enjoyment of these privileges, by command of Peter de Gaveston, then earl of Cornwall; but, after an inquisition taken, it was found, that Gamel, ancestor of the said Henry, had enjoyed the same; and also, the office of forester of the forest, and, keeper of the parks, of Knaresbrough.

JOHN, the son of William de Slingsby, married Agnes de North-Stodligh, heiress of William, the son of Simon de Stodligh, temp. Edward I.

WILLIAM DE SLINGSBY de Stodligh, married Joanna, heiress of Henry de Scriven\*, anno 11th of Edward III., and succeeded to the office of forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough. He had issue, Richard, who died, S. P., 31st of Edward III., and Gilbert.

GILBERT SLINGSRY, second son, married the daughter of William Calverley, esq., and had issue, William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, married the daughter of Thomas Banks, of Whixley, esq., and had issue, Richard.

RICHARD SLINGSBY, esq., married Anne, daugh-

<sup>#</sup> Since this marriage, the Slingsbys have borne the arms of Scriven.

ter and co-heiress of John or William Nesfield, of Nesfield; by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brearton, and Thorp; and, had issue, William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, living 20th Henry VI., married Joan, daughter of sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, knight, and had issue, William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes, married to Thomas Knaresbrough.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, married Janet, daughter of sir John Melton, of Aston, knight, and had issue, John.

JOHN SLINGSBY, of Scriven, esq., son and heir, chief forester of Knaresbrough, who married Joan, daughter of William or Walter Calverley, esq., and had issue, John, Jane, prioress of Nun-Monkton, Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, wife of William Tancred, esq..

JOHN SLINGSBY, esq., son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Pooley, of Radley, in Suffolk, and had issue, Thomas, John, Marmaduke, Peter,\* Simon, Anne, wife of Thomas Swale, esq., Margery, wife of Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, esq., Isabel, married to Thomas Langton, of Harrogate, esq..

THOMAS SLINGSBY, esq., of Scriven, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of sir John Mallory, knight, of Studley, in com. Ebor., and had issue, sir Fran-

<sup>\*</sup> This Peter was father of Anthony Slingsby, esq., governor of Zutphen, in the low countries, who was advanced to the degree of an english baronet, October 23, 1628; but, dying without issue, 1630, the title, in this branch, became extinct.

deeds, rather than words: He said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold; persisting in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasyse, the first viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had issue, sir Thomas, Henry, and Barbara, who was married to sir John Talbot, of Lacock, in Wilts, knight; and Catherine, wife of sir John Fenwick, knight.

SIR THOMAS SLINGSBY, bart., son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 14th of Charles II.; married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Craddock, by whom he had issue, sir HENRY, who died S. P., 1692; sir Thomas; and Barbara, who had three husbands; 1st, sir Richard Mauleverer. bart; 2d, John lord Arundel; and 3d, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart., succeeded his brother, sir Henry, and married Sarah. daughter of John Savile, of Methley, esq., by whom he had issue, SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, who died 1763. S. P. Sir Thomas Slingsby succeeded sir Henry. his brother, but died unmarried, January 18, 1763; and, was succeeded by his next brother, sir SAVILE. SLINGSBY, bart., who also died unmarried, 1780. CHARLES SLINGSBY, esq., the younger brother,

<sup>\*</sup> The original picture, from whence Vertue engraved his print, is in the possession of this family.

marri MER sister Anne tey. 8s high rine Janu his s had ಹಾಕರ \$ 1.2 a A 242 B.C bear beir Ć Pasi S DOT the pile: 1 7

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is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth; nearly encompassed, on three sides, by a precipice, and, on the remaining part, the want of the precipice hath been supplied by various terraces, cut in the side of the hill, rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the northern nations, in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation, render it very probable, that here some saxon menarch, with his army, were formerly encamped. On a rising ground, about half a mile from hence, were found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons, laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head. These were probably saxons, interred, according to ancient custom, at some distance from the camp.

ABOUT half a mile further westward, on the left of the road, leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley, are some entrenchments, called

## GATES-HILL CAMP,

SITUATED two hundred feet above the river Nidd, to which, on one side, the descent is very steep. The area of the camp, within the entrenchments, mea-

<sup>\*</sup> At a small distance from hence, is a piece of ground, called Marlet Flat—probably the place where provisions were brought, to supply the entry.

sures, in length, three hundred and eighty feet, and is two hundred feet wide; it would not conveniently contain more than one thousand men. The high insulated hill, is characteristic of almost every danish camp. At what time, or by whom, this was formed, is not certainly known; though, it is supposed that lord Fairfax encamped here, the latter end of the year 1644, before he stormed the town of Knaresbrough, and, during the siege of the castle there.

FROM hence, is a charming view of the river, running beneath, in form of a horse's shoe, round a fine promontory, with a tract of wood extending along the banks; and, a prospect of a vast extent of country far beyond.

PROCEEDING from Gates-Hill, one mile towards Ripley, on the right, is the village of

#### SCOTTON,

Whose first inhabitants were, probably, from Scotland, as its name implies, and, may have once belonged to the scot's monastery, at Ripon, which was dissolved by Wilfrid, about the year 676. Robert de Bruce, had two carucates of land here, 20th of William I.. This nobleman, (from whom the kings of Scotland, and, the illustrious family of Bruce, earls of Aylesbury, are descended,) was a person of such valor, and, so much confided in, by William duke of Normandy,

that, after his victory over king Harold, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of this realm; and, rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships. in the east and west ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the north riding of that county; whereof, the manor and castle of Skelton, in Cleveland, were the capital of his barony. In the third of king Stephen, he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the northern barons, at North-Allerton, against the king of Scotland; but, Robert having received great favors from that king, he, (with the assent of the english army, had leave to go to him which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle; but, returning without success, immediateorders were given, for the onset; and, both armies, engaging, the scots were entirely defeated. 6th Stephen, 1141.

SCOTLANDUS DE SCOTTON, gave a carucate and a half of land. in Ripley, and Ulcotes, to the monks of Fountains-abbey.

RODGER DE SCOTTON, gave all his lands, in the marsh of Scotton, to the said abbey.

ADE DE SCOTTON, temp. Hen. III.

The family of CAPERUN, also resided here, temp. Hen. III., when Oilliam de Caperun, of Scotton, married Affice, co-heiress of Ade de Scotton.

RICHARD, son of WILLIAM CAPERUN, married Alicia, heiress of Robert de Brereton, temp. Edward L.

Pulleyns resided, is the property of sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. It is a very large building; but, hath undergone so thorough a repair, that, scarce any marks of antiquity remain about it.

THE burying-ground, at Scotton, was given, for the use of the people, called quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson, of Bradley, near Skipton, in Craven, anno 1670.

HERE are three tomb-stones, with inscriptions, to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obit 1670.—— George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675.

One mile from Scotton, is

### FARNHAM,

A small village. The church is a vicarage, and rated, in the king's books, at £6. 12s. 1d.. It formerly belonged to the priory de Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln. James Collins, and Robert Harvey, esqrs., are now patrons. It's present annual value, is £15. Here are no monuments of ancient date, except two altar-tombs, in the church-yard; one, inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Bickerdike, and, the other, to Jane, his wife; date, 1684. This family were formerly lords of Burton-Leonard; the last male heir, was Thomas Bickerdike, esq.; whose only daughter, and

heiress, married Robert Harvey, esq., in the year 1787; by whom, he had issue, two sons, and one daughter; James, Beacham, and Eliza.

Arms.—Or, on a saltire gules, a cinquefoil argent, between four eaglets, displayed vert.

Crest—On a wreath or, and gules, an eagle displayed vert.

THE family of WALKINGHAM, were anciently lords of this town; who bore, for their arms,—Vaire, two bars gules.

SIR ALAIN DE WALKINGHAM, was living about the year 1273, whose sister, and sole heiress, married Thomas de Scriven.

THE family mansion was situated, in a valley, on the right of the road, leading from Farnham to Walkingham-Hill; the avenue, formed of two rows of aged oaks, through which the road led, from the foot of the hill to the house, is yet discernible. The traces of the foundations of the building, measure forty-six yards, in length; and, thirty-four, in depth. Two round heaps of ruins, (covered with grass and weeds,) seem to mark the sites of two circular towers, that included, betwixt them, the whole length of the front. The moat, that once surrounded this edifice, is remembered, by persons now living, to have been wide and deep. The chapel stood at

come distance from the house, in a place still called "Chapel-Garth." The remains of the stables, and other offices; with the gardens, and fish-ponds, are very evident.

In the year 1757, a copper-mine was opened, at Farnham; which, for want of proper management, failed of success.

About one mile and a half, from hence, is

#### COPGROVE:

THE seat of HENRY DUNCOMBE, esq., late member of parliament, for the county of York. The house stands on a rising ground; it's south front, is ninety feet long; over the entrance is a pediment, supported by four square pilasters.

### The Dining-Room

Is thirty feet, by twenty; hung round with a great wariety of fine prints, copied from the best masters. The chimney-piece is of excellent marble, and well faished.

#### Drawing-Room;

FORTH feet, by twenty. Here are the following pictures: An old man, with a book, a most capital picture; three landscapes; three girls, playing with each

other; three boys, playing one large one large and no. other; three boys, property one large pieces of ruins; one large and many the fight pieces of ruins; one cimens of ancient and not table marble cimens of anciencimens of ancienchimney-piece, is the fight
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small chimney-piece, as the ground of a small execution of one of the sould, well executed very fine bust of one of the daughters of the tunate Niobe: This elegant Piece of sculpture chased at Rome, by mr. Weddel, was afterward present, from that gentleman, to mr. Duncomb

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# Billiard-Room;

TWENTY-FOUR feet square. Here are four large as life, BRUTUS, MILTON, and LAUR Bellini, first physician to Cosmo III., duke of rence, who died in the year 1703; and, sir G Savile, baronet. There are, also, several por finished in a masterly manner, viz-. W.M. M. A.; sir CECIL WRAY, bart.; WELLIAM DEL, esq.; CHARLES DUNCOMBE, CSQ-5 JOHN TON, esq., of Sleningford; JOHN GRIMSTO and, JOHN LORD MUNCASTER.

## Library;

TWENTY-LIVE feet, by eighteem. book-case, filled with a well-chosen collection in elegant bindings.

At this village, is a cold-bath, which was formerly in great repute, and called St. Mongah's-well. Dr. Clayton, of Lancashire, wrote on it's virtues and uses, in the year 1697. See an account of it, in sir John Floyer's "History of cold bathing."

BEFORE the conquest, Gospatric, a nothern nobleman, was lord of this village, where he had six carucates of land; three of which, were arable. In the 20th of William I., Erneis de Burun, a norman, had this manor; whose servant, Tursten, held here one carucate, with one plough, and seven villeins. Here was, then, a church; and, the manor, a mile long, and half a mile broad, was, in the time of king Edward, valued at 20s.; but, at the abovementioned time, only at 16s.—Vide Doomsday Book.

#### Two miles from Copgrove, is

#### **BRERETON:**

THE seat of a very ancient family, of that name; who bore, for their arms, argent, two bars, sable.

ROBERT, son'of SIMON DE BRERETON, lord of Brereton, married Helvesta, heiress of Thomas de Sawley, temps Henry III.

RICHARD DE BRERETON, and Alice, his wife, were benefactors to Fountains-abbey. The site of the

Taylor; from whom, is lineally descended, the present owner, Francis Michael Trappes, esq.; who married miss Lomax, only daughter of James Lomax, esq., of Clayton-hall, in Lancashire; and, had issue, Francis, Robert, (Henry John), Michael, and Elizabeth. Arms.—Argent, three caltrops, sable.

THE church here, is a vicarage; of which, the college of Ripon were anciently patrons; it is now in the gift of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and, it's present annual value, £65.

#### ONE mile from Nidd, is

#### RIPLEY:

[Ripe-ley; i. e., a pasture, on the bank of a river.] Before the conquest, Ramchil, Archil, and Merlesuan, were lords here; and had, amongst them, five carucates of land; after that period, Ralph Paganel, a norman, held it of the king, for half a knight's fee. It afterwards came into the possession of the ancient family of Ross; of whom, William de Ripley, held two parts of this manor, for half a knight's fee.

SIR THOMAS DE INGILBY, one of the justices of the common pleas, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of —— Ripley, of Ripley, esq., about the year 1378; by which marriage, this estate came to the Ingilbys. He left several child a flourishing race of ancestors,

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, k created, May 17, 1642. He ma of sir James Bellingham, knight sons, and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM, the second ba garet, daughter of John Savile, shire, esq., (ancestor to the present of the kingdom of Ireland,) by wh sir John, his successor, and five de

SIR JOHN, the third baronet, daughter of mr. Johnson, had issue, & daughter; and, was succeeded by his eld

SIR JOHN, the fourth baronet, objet SIR JOHN, the title became criple ried, whereby the title became criple in the present baronet, by puta. ried, whereby the vived in the present baronet, by pate is vived in the present baronet, by pate is and, who was appointed by vived in the present who was appointed by 24, 1781, and, who was appointed by 24, 1781, and The married Elizabeth 24, 1781, and, He married Elizabeth county, in 1782. He married Elizabeth county, in 1782.

county, in 1782.

sir Wharton Amcotts, baronet, members when the Retford; by whom, he had to be swilliam. sir Wharton American by whom, he had for East-Retford; by whom, he had in the same daughters; sir William, Elizabeth for East-Retford; by man william, Eligand seven daughters; sir William, Eligand and seven daughters; sir William, Eligand and Seven daughters; sir William, Eligand and Tilliam, Eligand and Tilliam, Eligand and Tanna Maria) for East-near daughters; and seven daughters; and s and seven de ta, Diana, Julia, Cousses, Anna Maria) Anna Vincent, Charles, (Anna Maria) Anna Vincent, (Anna Mar

RIPLEY CASTLE hath been much ant baronet; and, appears now, which which present baronet; and, appears now, table mansion, embattled only for the lodge, and the great tower, which

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an window; are a series uarterings, since their ur hundred

MINT. No. Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Thomas Maring. Thomas Ingilby, esq., and John Ingilby, esq., and John Ingilby, esq., and John Roucist. John Ingilby, etq.

John Ingilby, etq.

Thomas Ingilby, etq.

Thomas Pedwardine, esq.

Elena Holm. Thomas Ing Pedroardine, et 9. Elema Rowsig.

Walter 1-n. esq., and Jon and Catharine Ingilby. Walter Holm, esq., and Jennes Ingilly. John Homas de la River, esq., and Isabel Ingilby. Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Joanna Stapitton. Thomas Beckwith, tsq., and Elexabeth Ingilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Margaret Strangeways. John Suthill, esq., and Agnes Ingilby. William Arthington, esq., and Catharine Ingilby. Sir William Ingilby, kt, and Catharine Stillington. John Ingilby, esq., and Alenora Constable. Sir Robert Constable, and Jane Ingilby. Richard Goldesburgh, esq., Anna Ingilby. Robert Warcup, esq-> William Ingilby, esq., and Cecilia Talbois. Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Ann Malory. James Pullein, esq., and Frances Ingilby. Richard Maltus, and Elizabeth In Bilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Ann Claphan. Thomas Ingilby, esq., and Alice Lawson. Sir John Gascoignes knight, and Aren Ingilby. Ralph Creswell, esq., and Elizabeth Ingilby. John Ingilby, esq., and Isabel Town raley, fint; Mary Lake, second.\* Robert Killingbeck, and Anne Ing 2263. • These names are not imported in the windows.

P

in Thoresby's Ducat, Leocher

Richard Sherburn, esq., and Isabel Ingilby.

Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Ann Thwaites,

first;

Sir William Ingilby, knight, and Catharine Smetheley, second.

Sampson Ingilby, esq.,\* and Jane Lambert.†
John Ingilby, esq., and Catharine Bapthorpe.
George Winter, esq., and Jane Ingilby.
Thomas Markenfield, and Isabella Ingilby.
Peter York, esq., and Elizabeth Ingilby.
William Byrnand, esq., and Grace Ingilby.
Sir Peter Middleton, knight, and Mary Ingilby.
Sir Robert Hodson, knight, and Frances Ingilby.
Robert Widdrington, esq., and Ursula Ingilby.
Sir William Ingilby, knight, and baronet, and Ann Bellingham.

Francis Swale, esq., and Ann Ingilby.

Francis Appleby, esq., and Catharine Ingilby.

Sir William Ingilby, baronet, and Margaret Savile.

Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and Mary Johnson.

Mark Shaftoe, esq., and Margaret Ingilby.

John Arden, esq., and Ann Ingilby.

Sir John Ingilby, baronet, and Elizabeth Amcotts.

Arms.—Sable, and etoile of six rays, proper.

<sup>•</sup> Sampson Ingilby, esq., was steward to the earl of Northumberland; and, resided at Spofford manor, about the year 1600.

<sup>†</sup> Thoresby says-Elizabeth York.

Crest.—On a wreath, a be erect, argent, armed or. Mo

AFTER the battle of Marston ing from the pursuit of a part posed to stop at Ripley; and, troop, a relation of sir Will gentleman was sent, to anno officer was informed, by the p sir William was absent, but, t message he pleased, to his lady, name, and obtained an audience the lady, that no such person there; adding, she had force sug self, and that house, against all on his part, represented the extre any resistance; and, that the safe any it the general peaceably. Aft, the lady took the advice of her kin the rawell, at the gate of the log pistols stuck in her apron-strings him, she expected that neither would behave improperly, led to where, sitting each on a sopha, the personages, equally jealous of each passed the whole night. At his department ing, the lady observed,—It was well so peaceable a manner; for, that, h he would not have left that house P 2

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY was amongst the number of those knights, and gentlemen, who were obliged, by the parliament, to compound for their estates; and paid, for his composition, seven hundred and eighteen pounds.

JOHN PALLISER, of Birsthwaite, held-his lands of the manor of Ripley, by the payment of a red-rose at midsummer, and, by carrying the boar's-head to the lord's table, all the twelve days of christmas; during which time, he was to have his horse and his bound kept, at Ripley-hall.\*

HERE is a market on Monday; and, the fairs are on Easter-Monday, and August 25, 26, 27.

#### The Church

Is a rectory, dedicated to All-Saints, of which, sir John Ingilby, bart., is patron; the present annual value of this living, is £400. In the church-yard, is a very uncommon pedestal, of an ancient cross; with eight niches, intended, probably, for kneeling in.

In the south-aile, near Baynes' choir, supposed to have been saint John, the babtist's, chapel, is the

<sup>•</sup> The boar's head was a dish of feudal spleador, particularly in Scotland; where, it was sometimes surrounded with little banners, displaying the colors and achievements of the baron, at whose board it was served.

tombof SIR THOMAS INGILITY, mon-pleas, temp. Edward III.

In the north-aile, and near tomb, supposed to be that of something the founder of the church; of the stands upon it.

on the north side of the ments, one for ELIZABETH, wents, one for ELIZABETH, and, the other, and his LADY; he died, 1747, and his LADY; he monument with the monument lingilby, 1500; John Ingilby, bart, lingilby, knight, 1617; MR. 882.

Ingilby, knight, and his LADY.

Over the entrance into the free lowing inscription:

This school was built, by Mary In 1702; and endowed, with part of the rine Ingilby; being the two younges. William Ingilby, of Ripley, in the baronet.

# NEWTON-HAI

NEAR Ripley, formerly a seat OF

of the Vavasours; a branch of which, resided here, before the year 1570, and after the year 1610. The situation is on a small eminence, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Over the front door, is a shield of arms, cut in stone; containing those of Vavasour, Ingilby, and several others. The estate, consisting of 404 acres, was lately purchased by Matthew Thackwray, esq..



#### STAGE IV.

Harrogate, to Almias-Cliff.—Harewood.—Leeds.—Kirkstall-abbey.—Wakefield.—Sandal.—Pontefract.

ALMIAS-CLIFF, i. e., Altar-Cliff;\* a group of rocks, on a high hill, about five miles south-west of Harrogate, which appear, at a distance, like some stupendous fabric, tumbled into ruins. On the summit of this enormous pile, are several basons, hollowed in the stone; one of which, is fourteen inches deep, and two feet four inches in diameter: near this bason, is a cavity, in the form of a parallelogram, or long square. It is the opinion of mr. Borlase, in his history of Cornwall, that the Druids made choice of situations like this, for the celebration of their religious rites; and, believes the basons were formed, to receive the water which came from the clouds, as the purest of all fluids; and, used by them, for the purposes of lustration, and purification.† The irregular ca-

<sup>•</sup> Al, a rock, or cliff; mias, an altar. Vide Shaw's Celtic dictionary.

† It is very probable, that the vessel, called the holy-water bason, used in our ancient churches, is derived from this origin. See Bower's life of Alexander, the fifth bishop of Rome.

vaties, mr. Borlase supposes, were to receive the bodies of children, for the cure of particular disorders. Into these basons, the country people hereabouts, do frequently drop a pin; to which ceremony, they certainly annex the idea of propitiation, as they confess, their motive is to obtain good fortune. The Druidical rites and ceremonies, in Britain, were (according to Tacitus,) abolished, in the time of Nero; yet, such is the amazing power of superstition, that, we still find some shadowy traces of them remain here, and in many other places, after a period of near two thousand years.

On the west side of the rock, is a fissure, called FAIRY-PARLOUR. This cavernous hole, which dips from north-west to nearly south-east, has been explored to a very great length; but, where it ends, is yet unknown.

NEAR Fairy-parlour, are the remains of a rockingstone; part of which, hath been evidently cut away, to prevent it's moving.

In the valley below, are two upright stones; the form of each, is that of an irregular wedge, about twelve feet high, and both very much corroded by the weather. The singular shape and position of these stones, have led some to suppose they were rock-idols, in those

dark ages, when the rude britons bowed down to the spreading oak, and adored the massy column\*.

Ossian thus describes a british prince, returning from his devotions.

- "GRUMAL was the chief of Cona. He sought the
- " battle, on every coast. His soul rejoiced in blood:
- "his ears, in the din of arms. He poured his warriors
- " on Craca; Craca's king met him, returning from his
- " GROYE: for then, within the circle of Bruno, he
- " spake to the STONE of power."

The surrounding country, seen from this lofty hill, affords a prospect, scarcely to be equalled. On one side, are steril, and bleak mountains, covered with ling; on the other side, (making the contrast as great as possible) is a delightful view of Wharfdale, through which, that fine river rolls, in a broad and rapid stream.

On the farther bank of the river, stands the ruins of HAREWOOD-CASTLE, the TOWN, and CHURCH, with HAREWOOD-HOUSE, the princely residence of Edward, lord Harewood; behind which, the hills of Derbyshire are seen, at the distance of sixty miles.

The canons of king Edgar, (who died about the year 975) were 67 in number; the sixteenth of which, forbids the worship of trees, cooks, fountains, and other remaining rites, of pages superstition.

At the foot of Almias-Cliff, is a small village, called RIGTON, i.e., the town on the ridge. The manor-house stood at the east end of this village; the site of which, now only remains, including near an acre of ground, encompassed by a moat.

THE manor of Rigton, of which, this rock is the boundary, on one side, was granted, by Hugh de Lechley, to the monks of Fountains-abbey, with the homages and services of all tenants, and their heirs, and all natives, i.e., slaves; together with all their chattels, and the produce of them. On the dissolution of Fountains-abbey, this manor continued in the crown, till the year, 1556, when it was sold, to sir William Fairfax, for £226 7s. 6d.. It continued in this family, till the year 1716, when it was sold, under a decree in chancery, to Robert Wilkes, esq.; from whom, it descended to his great grand-daughter, the only daughter and heiress of Charlton Palmer, esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and lady of the rev. doctor Thomas Pollock, of whom it was purchased, by lord Harewood, in 1796. This manor was anciently esteemed, part of the forest of Knaresbrough.

ABOUT three miles north-west of this place; and, on the summit of a hill, is

# LITTLE ALMIAS-CLIFF;

AROUND which, the far distant mountains, form a

HOURE at rock wide and solemn circle to Porty - Dine in diamete. It is not solemn circle to Porty - Dine in the twee National State of which on the twee National State of the national solemn deep, and the same twee inches deep, and to the remain RUGE IN ONT. PROCERDING from while of the river armall distance from the northern bold the mansion of the northern bold the mansion of the northern bold the mansion distance of the northern distance distance. ONCE the seat of the roll toold the mansion which here, by a fine one which here which he ONCE the seat of the roll toold the mansion ituated on the northeand bich indistance which here, The area, by at some eighteen tiful bay, pards, been ear east on the seat of the mansion ituated on the northeand bich indistance which here, The area, by at some eighteen tiful bay, pards, been east eighteen that eighty yards, been east east eighteen that eighty pards, been east eighteen that eighty pards, been east eighteen that eighty pards, between eighteen that eighty pards, eighteen that eighty eighty eighteen that eighty eighteen that eighty No Dom once the sea norther and thich and distance situated on the norther and thick bere, the area, by at some crea, which bere, The area, by at some cighteen tiful bay.

about eighty yards, been to have been places, seem to have a places, seem to have taken up places. which here, by a fine on size ty the area, by a to some of Ruse of Rus which here. The areas, by set four eighteen tiful bay. seem to have been placed of Ruse of Ruse of Ruse whole, to have taken up placed of Lisle, on the by a rampart, in some bout eighty yards, been to have been of Ruse of Ruse of Ruse whole, to have taken of Diagram on the by a rampart, in some of Lisle, on the Sir John D' Insula, lord ord on the In 1969, John John and In 1969, John and In offices, seem to have taken up place Ruse of Ruse whole, to have taken up of Lisle, on the whole, tampart, in some of Lisle, on the Sir John D' Insula, lord ord on the Sir John D' Insula, lord ord Lancaster.

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Sir John D. Insula, lord ord ord, ster.

1253. In 1269, John, are wood, ster.

Carne Possessed of Hare Lancaster.

Rugeno or birelation, the counters of Lancaster. the counters of Rugenon Rugeno HAREWOOD HOUSE THE seat of Edward, lord Harewood, so justly Celebrated for it's grandeur, and magnificence, was elebrated for it's grandeur. Who laid the foundate built by the late lord Harewood; The length of the built. tion, about the year 1760. The length of the building. ion, about the year in and, the width, 89 feet. The

fine stone, of which it is built, was dug from a quarry, mear the place.

THE lodge, into the park, is extremely handsome; and, this noble house, on the outside, claims every merit of Corinthian architecture.

THERE are 14 windows on a floor. The body is well proportioned, and joined by two superb wings.

THE south front, hath still superior excellence; and, it's apparent greater elevation, gives it more grandeur; for, the ground, which was originally a rough hill, is now sweetly sloped, with great art and judgment. The apartments are very numerous, and large, and finished in the highest taste of elegance and fashion. The ceilings are, many of them, richly ornamented with beautiful designs of Zucci, and others.

ALL the rooms are equally elegant and costly, particularly the state apartments; but, the gallery and great drawing-room, present such a shew of magnificence and art, as eye hath scarce seen, and words cannot describe; the former, takes up the west wing, and is 77 feet, by 24 and a half, and 22 high. On one side, are four most superb plate-glasses, ten feet high; also, another of the same, over the chim-

ney-piece, and two large oval ones, in other places. The designs, on the ceiling, are admirably executed, by Rebecchi, and represent the seasons of the year; intermixed with figures, from the heathen mythology. The stucco work, is done by Rose, and esteemed the first of it's kind. The great drawing-room is, also, as handsome, as designs and gilding can make it; here are seven elegant glasses, ornamented with festoons, particularly light and beautiful.

Through every part of this princely mansion, elegance and usefulness are evidently united; and, though nothing can exceed the work of the mason, the carver, the painter, and the upholsterer; it is, at the same time, a most complete and useful family residence.\*

The gardens and pleasure-grounds, (laid out by Brown), are truly elegant; the former abound with every convenience for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics; the pleasure-grounds are extensive, and admirably planned, with a charming piece of water to grace the whole; shrubs, of every sort, are seen to flourish luxuriantly, which are judiciously mixed; and, it is pleasing to know, that where those shrub-girt walks now display such rich scenes of cultivation, was, a few years since, all common ploughed land.

Designed by Adams and Carr.

NEAR half a mile from the house, are the MANE-GERIE, the FARM-YARD, WORKSHOPS for the different artizans, and a variety of other offices; forming, altogether, an elegant little village.

Ar a very small distance from the house, is

## HAREWOOD-CHURCH,

A VERY ancient and venerable pile, surrounded by a thick grove of trees, whose close embowering shade, is a pleasing addition to the solemnity of the place: it is a vicarage, dedicated to All-saints; the first rector that occurs, is Robert de Clipstone, anno 1275. John, LORD L'ISLE, in the year 1350, founded a chantry, for six priests here; one of whom, in his proper habit, is depicted in the east-window of this church. In the choir, are six altar-tombs, of white marble; on each are placed, fine whole length figures of some of the ancient owners of this manor:

First, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, knight, chief justice of England; and ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of SIR WILLIAM MOWBRAY, of Kirklington, knight. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, (torn away in the civil wars,) was the following inscription:

HIC JACET WILLIELMUS GASCOJGNE, NUPER

CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI, NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ; ET ELIZA, UXOR EJUS QUI QUI-DEM WILLIELMUS, OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429.

This upright judge, being insulted on the bench, by the then PRINCE of WALES, afterwards KING HENRY V., with equal intrepidity and coolness, committed the prince to prison; and, by this seasonable fortitude, laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who, from this event, dated his reformation. It is not well authenticated, that the PRINCE struck SIR WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespear; but, all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice, to screen a profligate servant. WILLIAM equally shewed his integrity, and intrepid spirit, in refusing the commands of his sovereign, Henry IV., to try Richard Scroop, then archbishop of York, for high treason; an office, which another judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point for the prisoner.

Second, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, of Harewood-castle, knight; and his lady, ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH, of Harewood: he died, in the reign of Henry VI.. On his helmet, is a horses' head, the crest of this family.

Third, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ry-Q 2

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ther, knight; and Sybil, his wife, the other daughter of sir William Aldburgh; he, also, died in the reign of Henry VI. On his helmet, is the Ryther's crest—a dragon.

Fourth, Tomboi SIR RICHARD REDMAN, knight, grandson of sir Richard, before mentioned; and ELF-EABETH, his wife, daughter of sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, knight.

Fifth, This tomb, by the arms, (gules, a saltier argent; and, the crest, a bull's head,) appears to be for a Neville, probably SIR JOHN NEVILLE, of Womersley, knight, who died 1482; and, whose daughter and heiress, Jose, married SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, knight.

Sixth, This tomb is said to be that of sir Richard Franks, of the manor of Harewood.

Seventh, A monument for SIR THOMAS DENISON, knight, a judge in the king's bench, who died Sept. 8, 1765; with a bust, and inscription, said to have been written by William, earl Mansfield, who was his particular friend.

On the altar-rails, are carved the initials of the earl of Strafford's name; the only memorial of the Wentworth family, now remaining at Harewood.

## Testamentary burials, in Harewood-shursh,

Milner, 1441.—John Thwaits, 1469.—John York, vicar, 1490.—Edward Redman, 1510.—Sir William Gascoigne, knight, of Gawthorpe, 1541.
—William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1567.—William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1567.—William Tempest, 1576.—William Atherton, 1577.—Matthew Mallery, of Dunewich, 1619.—Brian Frank, 1626.

#### HAREWOOD-CASTLE,

SITUATED on the brow of a very high hill, above the river Wharfe; from whence, is a very pleasing prospect of the beautiful vale, through which, that river winds it's course. The grand portal is on the east side, and high enough for a man to enter on horseback: This entrance was defended by a large portcullis, the groove of which, is yet very evident.

On the front of this portal, over the entrance, are three shields of arms, cut in the stone;—that in the centre, is an orle for Baliol; on each side, is a lion rampant, said to be the arms of SIR WILLIAM ALD-BURGH, with this motto, in saxo-monastic characters:

# VAT SAL BE, SAL.

Over this gateway, is a chember, called the char-

pel; wherein, formerly, were twelve shields of arms, six of which, are only now discernible, ascribed to the families of Sutton, Aldburgh, Baliol, Thweng, Aldrungh, impaling Sutton, Vipont.

THERE appears to have been two large rooms, on the ground floor, divided by a strong partition-wall, in the middle of which, is an arched door-way, that communicated with both rooms. In the western wall of the first room, under a magnificent arch, is a tomb; but, when erected, or to whose memory, is now entirely forgotten. It seems to have been built with the wall; and, may probably contain the remains of the founder of this castle.

- "What now avails, that o'er the vassal plain,
  - "His rights, and rich demesnes, extended wide!"
- "That honor, and her knights, compos'd his train,
  - "And Chivalry stood, marshall'd, by his side!
- \* Though to the clouds his castle seem'd to climb,
  - "And frown'd defiance on the desp'rate foe;
- "Though deem'd invincible; the conqueror, time, "Level'd the fabric, as the founder, low.
- "Yet, the hoar tyrant, though not mov'd to spare,.
  - "Relented, when he struck it's finish'd pride;
- 4 And, partly the sude savage to repair,
  - 4. The tott'ring tow'rs with twisted ivy ty'd."

In each of the two towers, on the south side, were four apartments, one above another; and, in each, were a window, and fire-place.

THE extent of this castle, when entire, must have been very considerable; for, we now observe near an acre of ground, around the remaining building, covered with half-buried walls, and fragments of ruins.

ABOUT half a mile west of the castle, and, in the centre of a thick wood, is an open space, of about one acre; which hath been kept cleared of trees, from a very remote period. It has been supposed, that this was the place, where (about the year 963,) earl Athelwold fell a sacrifice to the resentment of his royal master, king Edgar. Seduced by the fascinating charms of the fair Elfrida, the forgot his duty to his prince, his benefactor, and friend. Higden, in his Polichronicon, which ends about the year 1342, says, "The kynge had the erle with hym, for to hunt in the wode of Werwelley, that now is called Hoore Wode. There the kynge smote him through, with a shafte." Rapin says, Athelwold was murdered in a

<sup>-</sup> Called, at this day, Chesne-plain; i. e., the plain in the wood.

<sup>†</sup> Elfrida founded three religious houses, for nuns; one on the spot where Athelwold was alain; one in Wiltshire; and, a third, in the county of Southampton. There is not, I believe, any place called Harewood, in either of those counties.

<sup>!</sup> May not this be Wharfe-valley, now Wharfedale.

<sup>5</sup> Harewood.

wood, in Northumberland,—Yorkshire was, then, a part of the ancient Northumberland.

ABOUT the time of the conquest, Tox, SPRAT, and GRIM, probably three danish chieftains, were possessed of ten carucates of land, in Harewood; five of which, were arable. Soon after that period, Robert DE Romers, became possessed of this castle and manor; whose only daughter, Cecily, marrying Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, he became lord of Harewood; whose daughter, Avici, married William de Curcis, steward of the household to Henry L.

Curcis, her son; whose only daughter, Alice, married Warine Fitzgereld, chamberlain to king John, lord (in her right) of this manor; who obtained, of king John, a charter, for a fair and weekly market, here; he had an only daughter, Margery, his heiress, who married, first, Baldwin de Redvers, eldest son of William de Redvers, earl of Devonshire; which Baldwin, died in his father's life-time.—Secondly, Fulk de Brent; who, from residing in the Isle-of-Wight, where the family of Redvers had great possessions, was denominated, De Insula, or L'isle; and, was ancestor of lord L'isle, of Rugemont.

This lady, when residing at Harewood, granted,

To Make the last seed of the seed of the last seed of the Representative to the property of the Company of th to the man of Arback of the state dies dies dies de la contract de la de Readvers, leading to the land of the la Tedy Hands of the Breat treatment to better ensured this man, in 1336 Edward this man, and the Breat treatment the Breat treatment to better ensure are second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and are the Breath this man, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath this man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, in 1336 Edward This man, and the Breath treatment to be the second backers, and the best to be the best to be the second backers, and the best to be the her second human in 1396. Edward this man of Harewood her second his father, and marked by h. Rose to serve kinds grant of per annual. He died in the father, a grant part of this man of Harewood, when the father, a grant part of this son when the father, a grant part of this son when the father, a grant part of the son when the father and the father, a grant part of the son when the father a grant part of the son when th her record hurband. Rolling Fills of per annum. He died in the father, a grant seing fills. The second whose only the father, a seing fills. The father of the second whose only the second se of Harewood of Harewood of Harewood of Harewood of Harewood only dead in the father, at wood first william Aldi-He died in big son and heir, whose only daughter, whose only daughter, to sir William Aldburgh, of All Rose to heart to The Richmondshire Richmondshire Richmondshire Richmondshire Research in Richmondshire Research Researc Roser, married to sir seems to have made Hare-

though there was a orior to the reign of Le Aldburghs, cut in nce, and in several stern perial, we may ldburgh erected the : now stands, in the two daughters, his 3. first, to sir Brian to sir Richard Redin Westmorland, 1 Ryther, of Ryther, states were divided. Circases, each family but, the Redmans Principal residence, n whose 21st year,

Gawthorpe, appear arewood. William nee, to enclose two hundred and we, Wardley, and in seventeen hunge, Wardley, Hare.

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bout the year 158t; at the last extends the strong cate.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, esq., the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, married, to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Wood-house, esq.; whose son, William, (father of Thomas, earl of Strafford), was seized of this, and several other manors, in the neighbourhood.

The unfortunate earl resided at Gawthorpe, during the gathering of that storm, which, at length, proved so fatal to him, as appears by several of his letters, dated from thence. His son, William, second earl of Strafford, sold this estate, during Cromwell's usurpation; and, also, that at Ledstone. It was customary, in those times, to keep copies of the purchase-deeds of lands sold;—on the back of those of Harewood, it is said, the earl made the following memorandum: "I sold this estate, for sixteen years' purchase, and vested the money in irish lands, at four years' purchase." Harewood was afterwards purchased by sir John Cutler, of penurious memory; who resided at Gawthorpehall, having reduced the ancient castle of Harewood to ruin, for sake of the timber.

Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall; For very want, he could not build a wall. Pope.

He left his estate to his only daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Radnor; with remainder, in case of faihere of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, esq., who, on her death, (1696) accordingly inherited it; and, of the heirs of this gentleman, it was purchased by Henry Lascelles, esq., father of Edwin, the late lord.

THERE is a village, named Lassele, in the province of Touraine, in France; from whence, it is probable, this very ancient family may have derived their name-Picot de Lascelles appears to have been amongst the gentlemen that composed the train of Alan, earl of Richmond,\* at the time of the conquest; and was, afterwards, lord of Scruton, near Bedale, in the northriding of Yorkshire, † which he held of the said earl. The family had several other estates, in that part of the country, at an early period. Sir Rodger de Lascelles, of Sowerby, and Brackenburgh, knight, was summoned to parliament, 22nd of Edward I.; and, the following year, amongst the barons of the realm. Tho. mas Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff of Yorkshire. 39th of queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Lascelles. knight, was one of the council to the presidency, at York, 41st of Elizabeth; Daniel Lascelles, esq., was high-sheriff, in 1719; Edwin, lord Harewood, advanced to the peerage, June 19th, 1790; Edward, lord Harewood, June 18, 1726.

Arms.—Sable, a cross flory, or.

<sup>#</sup> He was nephew to the conqueror, and commanded the rear-guard of the army, at the battle of Hastings.

<sup>†</sup> Glovei's visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584.

ten carucates, and six organgs, of taxable land here; as much of which was arable, as was sufficient for six ploughs. There was, in the whole district, at this time, twenty-seven villeins, and four sokemen, with fourteen ploughs, a church, and a mill; also, ten acres of meadow, valued at seven pounds, and four shillings.

de Lacy, which was besieged by king Stephen, in the year 1139; and, here the unhappy monarch, Richard II., was confined, about the year 1399. The site of this fortress, of which there is not now any vestage remaining, is said to have been on a place, called "Mill-hill." The town was incorporated in the 2nd of Charles I.; and, had a considerable share in the troubles of that reign.

with six troops of horse, three companies of dragoons, 1000 musketeers, and 2000 club-men, marched out of Bradford, to attack this place; and, advancing as far as Woodhouse-moor, sent and summoned sir William Savile to surrender the town, for the use of the king, and parliament; but, receiving an haughty answer, they advanced, with colors flying, to the south-west side of the town, and began the assault, which lasted for about two hours, when the garrison was beat from their out-works, and their cannoniers killed. Sir

Thomas Fairfax, with his brother, sir William Fairfax. sir Henry Fowlis, and captain Forbes, cut their way through all opposition, entering the town, sword in hand, followed by their dauntless troops, soon got possession of the place; where they found two brass cannons, good store of ammunition, with four pairs of colors, and took 500 prisoners; amongst whom, Sir William Savile fled; and, by were six officers. crossing the river, escaped being taken; serjeant major Beaumont, endeavouring to do the same, was drowned. The slain, on the side of the garrison, were 28; on that of the parliament, 12. This seems to have been the principal action, that happened here, during the civil wars of Charles L; though the town often changed it's masters, in those turbulent times.

En June, 1753, much discontentarose, amongst the country-people, on account of the turnpike-act; and, a large body of those infatuated men, assembled, broke down the gates, and pulled up the posts of several bars, near Leeds, and elsewhere. Mr. Lascellet, afterwards lord Harewood, at the head of near 300 of his tenants and workmen, well armed, attacked the rioters, and took about 30 prisoners, of whom, ten were committed to York castle; three others were taken, and carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the king's-arms inn, in Briggate; when a body of near 500 men, assembled, and demanded the prisoners to be set at liberty. The riot-act was read; but no

regard paid to it by the mob, who proceeded to break the windows and shutters of the king's-arms inn; when the soldiers, who had been previously sent for, were ordered to fire, which was done, first with powder; but, not having the desired effect, they fired with ball; by which, eight were killed, and above 40 wounded, when the mob immediately dispersed.

THE markets, which are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are exceedingly well supplied with all sorts of provisions; the shambles are, particularly, well stored; and, 500 horse-loads of apples have been counted here, in one day. The fairs are July 10 and 11, for horses, hardware, and toys; and November 8 and 9, for horses, horned-cattle, hardware, and toys.

In the year 1798, the river Aire was made navigable to this town, which has now a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, &c.. This inland navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwich, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c., &c..

THE woollen manufactory has flourished here, for many ages. The market, for cloth, was held in Briggate, till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected, by voluntary subscription, called

#### The mixed Cloth-Hall,

Consisting of a main body, and two wings; lighted by a great number of the largest sash-windows that are any where to be seen; the colors of the cloth, being, by this means, as distinguishable as in the open air. The markets are held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and, begin at nine o'clock, in summer, and ten, in winter; when all the six streets, (as they are called) in this hall, are filled with cloth, to a prodigious amount.

#### The White Cloth-Hall:

A LOFTY and spacious building; over one part of which, is a very elegant ASSEMBLY-ROOM, in the modern taste, with card and tea-rooms, neatly finished.

#### The Guild, or Moot-Hall:

THE front of which, is built on arches, and adorned with a fine statue of queen Anne, by Carpenter, of London, placed in a niche; under which, are the arms of the town, supported by two owls, in memory of sir John Savile,\* the first honorary alderman of this corporation.

# The general Infirmary:

THE first stone of this noble edifice, was laid by Edwin Lascelles, esq., afterwards lord Harewood, September 10, 1768; in the presence of the mayor,

<sup>\*</sup> The arms of Savile, are—argent, on a hend sable, 2 owls of the field.

R 3

n, recorder, &c.. This humane design was y subscription, and hath, ever since, been welled; it is of exceeding great use, in relieving of the diseased poor. The length of the is 150 feet; width, 38. The court is 186-30. The back-court, with offices and gardens, by 120.

## St. Peter's Church

e parish-church, built in the form of a cross; ower, rising from the middle. In the ceiling scension of our Saviour, finely painted in by Purmentier. It is a vicarage; and, the pais vested in 25 trustees.

#### St. John's Church

finished in the year 1634, at the sole expence
John Harrison; and is a curacy, in the patron—
he mayor, the vicar, and three senior aldermen—

# Trinity Church,

eny elegant structure, is a curacy, in the pa-

#### St. Paul's Church;

NDED by the rev. Miles Atkinson, about the '93.

B are, also, nine meeting-houses, of differents

. ful vale, watered by the river Aire. It was of the cistercian order; founded by Henry de Lacy, in 1157; and valued, at the dissolution, at 329l. 2s. 11d. The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farm-house: The abbot's palace, was on the south. The middle, north, and south ailes of the church, remain, with nine pillars on each side; but, the roof of the middle aile is gone. Here are places for six altars, three on each side the high altar, as appears by the distinct chapels; but, to what saints dedicated, it is not easy, at this time, to discover. The length of the church, from east to west, is 224 feet; the transept, from north to south, is 118 feet. 'At the west end, is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the south aile, over-grown with grass. The tower, built about the time of Henry VHI., remained entire, till the 27th of January, 1779; when three sides of it were blown down; and, only the south. Part of an arched chamber, leading side remains. to the cemetery; and, part of the dormitory, still remain.

THERE is not a single monument in this church; and, it is worthy of remark, that it does not stand due east and west. Many of the mouldering walls are over-shadowed with trees, and mantled with ivy; which adds, in a high degree, to the solemnity of the scene.

Abbots of Kirkstall.

## KIRKSTALL-ABBEY.

2, Ralph Hageth 1182.
3, Lambert 1191.
4, Turgesius
5, Heylas 1209.
6, Ralph de Newcastle '
7, Walter
8, Mauricius 1221.
9, Adam 1249.
10, Hugh Mickelay 1259.
11, Simon 1262.
12, William de Ledes 1269.
13, Gilbert de Cotles 1275.
14, Henry Car 1280.
15, Hugh de Grymston 1284.
16, Joseph, or John de Birdsall.
17, Walter 1313.
18, William 1341.
19, Roger de Ledes 1349.
20, John de Bard 1399.
21, William Grayson
22, Thomas Wymbersley 1468.
23, Robert Kelingbeck 1499.
24, William Stockdale 1501.
25, William Marshall 1509.
26, John Ripley, 1528, the last abbot, surren-
dered this abbey, November 22, A. D. 1540; and,
the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop
of Canterbury.

THE duke of Montague, is the present owner.

THE arms of this abbey, were,—azure, three swords, their points, in base; hilts and pomels, or.

#### EIGHT miles from Leeds, is.

## WAKEFIELD

A well-built populous town. In the market-place, is a beautiful cross, being on an open colonade, of the doric order, supporting a dome, with a lantern at the top; under which, is a room, where the public business is transacted: The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large, lofty, gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county. At the bottom of the principal street, (Westgate) is the prison, which has lately been divided into 150 cells.

In 1698, the Calder was made navigable hither, from Castleford; and, by an act of parliament, 1760, it's navigation is continued from hence, to Elland, and Halifax. Great quantities of coals are carried, by water, from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse; and then, either go up the river, to York, or down to the Humber; supplying abundance of towns, with that commodity; and, saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals of Newcastle. The market, is on Fridays; fairs, July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware; November 11, and 12, for horses and horned cattle.

ter, and Warren, commenced that fatal tragedy; in which, sir John Elland, of Elland, and so many other gentlemen, lost their lives.

In the reign of Edward III., Edward Baliol resided here, while an army was raising, to establish him in Scotland. This castle, afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York; who having laid claim to the crown, raised an army, to support that claim; and, appointed this castle, as the place of general rendezvous; to which, he repaired, with a small body of troops, ordering his son, the earl of March, to follow him with the rest. Queen Margaret, having intelligence of this, advanced, with an army of 18,000 men, up to the castle walls: The duke, elated with his former success, though he had but 5,000 men, marched out; and, falling into an ambuscade, was slain, with near 3,000 of his men.

- "Where York himself, before his castle gate,
  - " Mangled with wounds, on his own earth, lay dead;
- "Upon whose body, Clifford down him sate,
  - " Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off his head,
- " Crown'd it with paper; and, to wreake his teene,
- " Presents it so, to his victorious queene.".
- , " Where th' earle of Rutland, the duke's youngest son,
  - "Then in his childhood, and of tender age,
  - " Coming, in hopes to see the battaile won;
    - " Clifford, whose wrath no rigour could aswage,
  - "Takes; and, whilst there he doth for mercy kneel.
  - " In his soft bosom sheaths his sharpen'd steel."

Drayton's "Queen Margarite:"

THE spot where he fell, was enclosed with a triangular wall, including about a rood of ground; afterwards, converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it enclosed. A large stone cross, raised on it. was demolished in the civil wars. Here was found a large gold ring, (supposed to have belonged to the duke,) and given to mr. Thoresby; on the sale of whose museum, mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding of it, bought it, for two guineas:-Within, is engraven. POUR BON AMOUR; and, on the broad outside, are three saints.\* Richard III., is said to have resided in Sandal-castle, sometime after his accession to the throne. Here was a garrison for the king, in the civil wars of Charles I.; which surrendered, after three weeks' siege, to colonel Overton, in the month of October, 1645, on the following conditions:

THE governor, colonel Bonivant, and twelve officers, to march out of Sandal-castle, with their horses, and swords; and, to carry with them, each a spare suit of clothes: The said governor, and officers, to have a convoy, to Wellbeck-house; and, to return the horses, by the said convoy. The rest of the soldiers, to depart only with their clothes on their backs, and staves in their hands: All the ammunition, stores, and provisions, to be left to colonel Overton. In 1646,

The remains of the duke and his son, were interred, first at Postefract; and, afterwards removed to the castle of Potheringhay.

this castle was demolished, by order of parliament.

ABOUT nine miles from Wakefield, is

### PONTEFRACT;

SITUATED near the conflux of the rivers Aire, and Don, was given, with the land about it, by William the conqueror, to Ilbert de Lacy, a norman, after having dispossessed Alric, a saxon; and, here Ilbert built the castle, which was not only a strong fortress, but a princely palace. In this family it continued, till the 5th of Edward II.; when it devolved to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in right of Alice, his wife; daughter, and sole heiress of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln. In 1321, the said earl being taken in arms against the king, was, in this his own castle, condemned by his nephew, Edward II., and beheaded; with many more noblemen, his adherents. Here, also, in the year 1400, Richard II., after being cruelly used, was, in some manner or other, assassinated. The duke of Orleans, one of the illustrious prisoners, taken by Henry V., at the memorable battle of Agincourt, was sent to this castle, in the year 1416. Here, in the year 1461, the innocent Anthony, earl of Rivers, Richard, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir · Richard Hawse, were all murdered, by the tyrannic order of Richard III..

At the commencement of the civil wars of Charles

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al carts; Pretending, it was asupply for they suddenly when, being admitted, whom they had the main-guard, some their friends, whom they had and, another party of the same time, the another party of the same time, they arnbush, rushing in at the place. Tew minutes, masters of the place. Evaliers having once more possession of this became more for valiers having once more possessing more forest the garrison soon trade frequent Tortress, the garrison soon permade frequent in one of than it had ever been; and wide, Tan it had ever been; and wide, Rossiter, to the country, the country is the country, the country, the country is the country, the country is the country the country, far and colonel Rossiter, by colonel 1,000 horse, and the country, consisting of 1,000 horse, consisting of 1,000 ho ed the whole party, consisting all his officers, with ed the whole party, consisting of his officers, with all his officers, with After this event, another sally was where coafter this event, another sally was where constitution towards Doncaster, of troops.

by 40 horse, towards large hody by 40 horse, towards Doncaster, of troops, towards large body the town.

Security of the town, at the end of the town. Esborough lay, with a large body the town, at the end of ugh's quar. Secured the guard, at the end of the town, at the end of the square, at the end of spatches;

Them rode on to colonel Rainshot dispatcher. Them rode on to colonel Rainsborough's quastrate the was their the they had they had they had their the was their the they had th em rode on to colonel they had their prithey pretended him he was that in:
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The Peradoes returned, the safety of soldiers.

The Peradoes returned, the safety of soldiers. Peradoes returned, in safety, full of soldiers.

The Peradoes returned, town was full of soldiers.

The Peradoes returned town was full of soldiers.

This daring outrage, determined the parliament on the immediate reduction of the place; and, accordingly, a large body of troops, with every requisite for a siege, were ordered for the service, under the command of general Lambert, early in December, 1647. The garrison held out, with the most determined resolution; and, on hearing of the king's death, they made a most desperate sally; but were, at length, driven back, with considerable loss. Wearied out, at length, and seeing now no prospect of relief, the garrison offered to treat, for the delivery of the castle: The general returned for answer, that his orders were such, as obliged him to require, that colonel Morris, and five of the party, concerned in the expedition to Doncaster, should be delivered up; as to the rest, they might retire, secure and unmolested, to their own houses. The besieged, acknowledged his civility; but, declared, while they had arms in their hands, they could not think of delivering up their companions, and desired six days, in which the proscribed persons might endeavour to escape; and, in which endeavour, it should also be lawful for the rest to assist them. To this, the general consented; on condition, that the place-should be surrendered, at the expiration of the time. In the interval, several sallies were attempted. and various stratagems used, to favor the intended escape; which so far succeeded, though one fell in the attempt, three got clear away: There still remained, two of those proscribed men; and, the time being

# PONTEFRACT.

expired, they had recourse to an expedient, med to flatter them with the hope of succeedsaving them also; and that was, by inclosing ith one month's provisions, in one of those cells, with which most of our ancient castles vided; and, which were made use of, as refor valuables; and, also, as asylums in the amblance. This done, the of danger. This done, the whole garrison semblance of rejoicing, the whole garrison panions; and, at the hour are the escape of panions; and, at the hour appointed, surthe castle, with two month's provisions, and of powder, to general Lambert; who, that any of the offenders had escaped, for a strict examination of the troops, as . archet out of the gate. A few days after the two prisoners left their concealment, de their escape\*.

resolution of parliament, March 27, 1649, tion had held out longer than any England, was ordered to be dismanison in unition being first removed, conthe lodged in Clifford's-tower; a great people and shovels, to de pick-axes, peoples and shovels with pick-axes, space they fully accomplish this space of which, amount in about ge of which, amounted to the

gerwards taken, and executed at York.

sum of 7771. 48. 6d., an

enormous sum in those days.

# Moneys received for the materials:

1779:16:7

Some fragments of mouldering ruins, mark the place, where this strong castle stood; which, like many other similar remains, scattered over the face of this country, serve to show the infelicity of former ages, when cruel domestic wars convulsed and desolated the land.

The borough of Pontefract was incorporated by king Richard III.; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen. The arms of the town, are,—sable, a quadrangular tower, with four towers in perspective, argent; masoned, proper. The market is on Saturdays: Fairs, the first Saturday in December; the first Saturday after the twentieth day from christmas; the first Saturday after February thirteenth; the first Saturday after September twelvth; also, the Saturday before Palm-sunday, Low-sunday, and Trinity-sunday; and the fortnight-fairs, always

#### PONTEFRACT.

y next after York fortnight-fairs. The of horses, begins the fifth of February. gh sent members to parliament, the 23d Edward I.; and, ceased sending, till it was / king James I.; when George Skillet, esq., and Sandys, jun., esq., were chosen.

old church of All-hallows, was so much daduring the siege of the castle, that, the inhanave ever since assembled, for the celebration eservice, in the chapel of saint Giles, formerd, "The chapel in the wood;" a large and spanuilding; which is now, by act of parliament, the parish-church. This town, and neighbourhave been long noted for the produce of exceliquorice.



#### STAGE V.

Harrogate to Ripon.—Studley.—Hackfall.—
Tanfield.

#### →>•

### RIPON.

AN the west-riding, and wapentake of Claro, 219 miles south-west from London; and 23 miles northwest from York; pleasantly situated between the river Eure, on the north, and the brook, called Skell, on the south; over which, are six stone bridges, erected It is a place of great antiquity; in different places. it's name obviously derived from it's situation on the bank of a river.\* The market-place is a beautiful square; in the middle of which, was erected, anno 1785, a column of stone, 82 feet high, in imitation of the ancient obelisks. On the top, are fixed the arms of the town, viz., a bugle-horn, a spur-rowell, and fleurde-lis. Erecting this column, and paving the marketplace, at the same time, amounted to the sum of 5641. 1-1s. 9d:; done at the sole expense of the late William. Aislabie, esq., of Studley, who represented this bo-

<sup>.. .</sup> Ripe, The bank of a giver.

The great feast-held at this town, annually, on the first Sunday after Lammas-day, old style; and called, saint Wilfrid's feast, seems to be in commemoration of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favorite of the people, being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry, as returning after a long absence; being met by crowds of people, who, with shouts and acclamations, welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

In the year 886, this town was incorporated, by king Alfred; and, it's chief magistrate, styled Vigilarius, or Wakeman, who caused a horn to be blown, every night, at nine o'clock; and, if any house or shop was broke open or robbed, between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security, each householder paid four-pence a year; or, if he had a back-door, into another street, eight-pence. The horn is still blown, though the tax, and the benefits arising from it, are discontinued.

Let the year 924, the manor of Ripon was given, by

king Athelstan, to Wolston, archbishop of York, and

they sometimes resided. To this palace, belonged

grante Park, situated near the town. The same king,

to the church of Ripon, the privilege of

with this extraordinary sanction; that, who-

ever broke those rights, which extended a mile on either side of the church, should forfeit life and estate; so, that the church, the town, and a circle of two miles diameter, were a refuge for all that fled to them; where they lived safe, from all manner of molestation; even from the king, his laws, or any person whatsoever.

The boundary of the sanctuary, yet remaining, is marked by crosses, a mile distant from the church. One is called, Kangel-cross, i.e., Archangel-cross; and another, Sharow-cross; the third was called, Athelstan-cross.

In the year 950, this town and monastery were burnt, by the danes. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt, by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.

In the year 1085, 20th of William I,† Thomas, archbishop of York, held this manor, including the mile of saint Wilfrid, in demesne: Here he had, then, one mill, value ten shillings; one fishery, value three shillings; eight villeins, or tenants; ten borders, or those that had no lands of their own; with six ploughs, ten acres of meadow, and a little wood. Of this land, the prebends held fourteen oxgangs, round the church.

<sup>\*</sup> The privilege of sanctuary was totally abolished in England, in the year 1548.

<sup>†</sup> Domesday-book.

In the year 1318, the scots' army arrived at this town, where they halted three days; and raised a contribution, from the inhabitants, of 1,000 marks. The year following, when famine and the sword, with all their direful attendants, lay heavy on the land, the same unwelcome visitors again appeared; and, demanded that ransom, the poor inhabitants were now unable to give; the consequence of which, was, the burning of the town and church; and, the death of many of the people, who fell by the sword of those fierce invaders.

In the year 1405, king Henry IV. resided some time at this town, to avoid the plague, which then raged at London.

In 1604, king James gave a new charter to the town; constituting it to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, with 24 common council-men, and a town clerk; by which, the ancient government was altered; and Hugh Ripley, being the last vigilarius, or wakeman, became the first mayor.

In the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the lord president's court was removed from thence, to Ripon.

In the year 1617, king James passed through this town, and lodged at mr. George Dawson's; where he

was presented, by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon spurs, value five pounds.

In 1633, king Charles I. passed through Ripon, on his way to Scotland.

In the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the scots' and english commissioners, to treat for peace; the scots' army, having taken Newcastle, and entered into the bishopric of Durham; and, the king's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks, the parley ended; and the english lords condescended to pay the scots £50,000, for the maintenance of their army, for two months, till matters should be finally settled, by the english parliament.

In 1643, this town was garrisoned for the parliament, and governed by sir Thomas Mauleverer, bart.; whose troops defaced many of the monuments, and other ornaments, in the minster. A party of the king's horse, from Skipton-castle, under the command of sir John Mallory, beat up sir Thomas's quarters; attacked, and dispersed his main-guard, in the market-place; took some prisoners, and about 20 horse.

1647. King Charles passed through this town, under

In from the scots' army, in his in Northamptonshire.

spire that stood upon saint Wilown down; which, falling upon arched roof, and did other great safter this, the two spires, at the sdral, were taken down; and the

e river Ure, from it's junction adgate-green; on which, a number loyed, to the great convenience in, and neighbourhood. These scals, groceries, and other ake back lead, butter, &c., &c.,

ppointed officers; viz., captain, mants, honorable G. V. Hobaty

\*\*n-hall was erected, in 1798; s corporation, from mrs. Alais of Studiey-royal.

· Cathedral

liocese of York; whereof, the

king is patron. It was preserved from the general ruin, at the dissolution of religious houses; and, the revenues regranted, by James I., for the support of a dean, and six prebendaries, besides petit cannons, and singingmen. It is a large, handsome; and venerable, gothic pile; in the form of a cross, extending from east to west; having, at the west end, two uniform towers, 110 feet high. In the centre of the cross, is the great tower, called saint Wilfrid's; of the same height as those before-mentioned. On the north-west angle, is placed a cupola, for the prayer-bell to hang in.

LENGTH of the fabric; from east to west; within the walls, 266 feet 4 inches.

LENGTH of the body of the nave, from the west door to the choir door, within the walls, 165 feet. Breadth of the nave, the ailes excluded, 40 feet 7 inches. Height of the nave, from the floor to the square, 69 feet.

LENGTH of the side ailes, north and south, 110 feet 8 inches. Breadth of the side ailes, from the pillars to the wall, 17 feet 10 inches. Height of the walls of the side ailes, from the ground to the square, 37 feet 3 inches.

VESTRY,—length, 28 feet; breadth, 28 feet 6 inches. CHAPTER-HOUSE,—length, 34 feet 8 inches; breadth, 28 feet 8 inches. Above these, is the LIBRARY.

St. Wilfrid's Needle, is a passage, leading to a small chapel, under the pavement of the great tower. Length of the chapel, is 10 feet 6 inches; breadth,

#### RIPON.

- ches; height, 9 feet. This place is supposed seen used, in former times, for the trial of ecused of incontinency; and, also, for pe-
- west end of the choir, are the stalls, for the dean, and prebendaries. The dean's stall right hand, the sub-deam's, on the left; and, of them are assigned to the prebendaries, by a or each.
- choir, appropriated to the use of the mayon of the south side, is the archbishop's and eleven other stalls, for the use of the interest and, below these, on each side of the arc seats, for the vicar's choral, choristers, and
- east window, are the following arms, of noand gentry, with several of those of the deans. Thends of this church:
- Porteus, lord bishop of London; Robinson, rantham; Norton, lord Grantley; Ingilby;
- icke; Lawson; Aislabie; Weddell; Blackett;
- Dawson; Wanley; Waddilove; Meek, and worth.

# Chantries, in this church:

Echantry of assumption; founded by William,

The chantry of the holy Trinity, above the choir; founded by sir William Plumpton.

The chantry of the holy Trinity, below the choir; founded by John, a canon of saint Peter's churchs York.

The chantry of Thomas, the martyr.

The chantry of saint Andrew; founded by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint Wilfrid; founded, also, by Jeffrey Larder, and David Walker.

The chantry of saint John, the evangelist; founded by John Sherwood.

The chantry of saint James, the apostle; founded by William Cawood, and John Dene.

The chantry of saint James; founded by William Clint, and William Leeds.

#### Monuments:

In a chapel, north of the choir door, is an elegant monument of white marble, representing sir Edward Blackett, bart.; with a lady, on each side, standing in a mournful attitude; viz., Mary, his first lady, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne, esq.; and Mary, his second lady, daughter of sir John York, of Richmond. He died, anno 1718.

In a chapel, south of the choir door, are monuments and inscriptions, to the memory of the following persons: SIR JOHN MALLORY, of Studley-royal, knight; obit 1655.—The right honorable ELIZABETH

### RIPON'

AISLABIE, daughter of John, earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislabie, esq.; obit 1733:—The right how morable John Alise abie, of Studies royal; obit 1742.

LEPZABETH AISLABIE; daughter of sir Charles Vernon, knight, and second wife of William Aislabie; obit 1780.—Well and Second wife of William Aislabie; obit 1780.—Well and Aislabie; obit 1780.—Well and Aislabie; obit 1781.

NEAR one of the pilkars of the great tower; is a bust, with the following inscription: "Here lies, entombed, the body of Hugh Ripley, late of this town, werehant; who was the last wakeman, and thrice mayor; by whose good endeavours, this town first became a majoralitie.

The lived to the age of 84 years, and died in the years of our Bord; 1687."

In the east window of the morth aile of the choir, are the arms of Deering; under which, is a handsome nonument, to the memory of doctor Heneage Deering, 40 years - residentiary dean of Ripon; ohit 1750.

## In the Aile, south of the Choir:

An hatelinement, to the memory of SIR ROGER ECKWITH. Late of Aldbrough, bart.; who died, at pon, in 1 700.

A month which, to the memory of ROBERT POR-Us, gentleman; obit-1758.

montainent, to the memory of EDWARD RICH-

bust \_ much defaced, to the memory of Mosis

Fowler, bachelor of divinity; the first dean of this church.

A copartment, with the arms of Dawson and Proctor, to the memory of PRISCILLA DAWSON, daughter of sir Stephen Proctor, and wife of George Dawson; 1622.

An hatchment, parted per chevron crenelle, or, and azure, three martlets counterchanged; to the memory of Jonathan Hodgson; 1700.

UNDER an elegant bust, placed near the south door, is the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM WEDDELL, ESQ., OF NEWBY; IN WHOM,

EVERY VIRTUE THAT ENNOBLES THE MIND WAS UNITED,

WITH EVERY ELEGANGE THAT ADORNS IT;.
THIS MONUMENT,

A FAINT EMBLEM OF HIS REFINED TASTE,
IS DEDIGATED,

#### BY

#### HIS WIDOW:

- " Whom, while awalt, while yet she strays:
- " Along the lonely vale of days?
- " A pang, to secret sorrow dear,
- "A sigh, an unavailing tear!
- \* Till time shall ev'ry grief remove,
- "With life, with mem'ry, and with love."

OBLE 1789.

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RCIS

n Noney; 1774-

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MES. CHACE

rid's needle, its

monument, to the memory of CHARLES FLOYER, esq.; obit 1766.

### Armorial Bearings,

ÍN

### The Windows of this Church.

#### South Cross:

AZURE, a stag's head erased, with a branch in his mouth, vert,—Redshaw.

#### North Cross:

Arms of Lindley, Staveley, Burton, Greswold, Hook, Littleton, Paris, Drake, and Wilkins.

South Aile, of the Nave:

Goodrick, Swale, Wandsford, Tancred, and Lewis.

North Aile, of the Nave:

Vivian, Welbury, Norton, Mallory, Ingilby, Hutton, Proctor, Dawson, Ingram, Wentworth, Burwell, and Lister.

#### South Aile, of the Choir:

THE arms of Driffield; under which, is inscribed: Christopher Driffield, 1733; and Ann, his wife, 1758.

#### The Library:

HERE is a large collection of books, chiefly old di-

vinity = -xecuted the follow nels, well executed. On mels, well mels, richard Prichard Richard Poly Woodville; Risham DI wood ville, queen, and Margaret Parr; Annara tharing Parr; Anna Bold VL; and queen Many

MONGST many of her. Fard.

JACRY Once: inscriptions here, he the following remarkable ones: well, his

HIC JACET ZA CHARLAS JEPIONS CUJUS ET AS FUIT 4Q

PER-PAUCOS ANNOS PULT 49. Here lieth the body of Mark and VIII.

Sampson Lupton. Of Brains. Lupton, late wife

Here lieth the votay of Mark aret Lupton, late wife Sampson suspeon,

who departed this life, the state of months in Nethern

of her, accord of November,

in the state of the 2 2 who departed the life of the second of November and lived to be She ioptizing of her for above 150 children; and, strangfather; and strangfather; and strangfather; and, the child had Enandfathers and grand grandchild, the child

Tas hospital of saint Macatrons:

Including in Stammer Macdalen, with the Tas my lange in Stammary Mental, and chanal ereste. Taz hospital, and chapel of this hairs and, in Anna's the arms The hospins, and chapel of against Anne, in Anna sir Solomon Swale, with this building, we the arms and date, sir Solomon Swale, With this building, we the arms

THE free-school, in Anna's-gate, founded by Edward VI.; finished, and endowed, by queen Mary, 1553.

THE chapel of saint John, on the south side of the town.

THE hospital, in Skelgate, for twelve poor boys; founded by Zacharias Jepson, 1672; whose epitaph, is in the preceding page.

### Arms of Ripon:

Gules, a bugle-horn, stringed and garnished, or; the word RIPON, of the last; the letters I and N, in pale; R and P, in chief; and, the letters P O, in fesse. N.B. The mouth-piece of the horn, to the dexter.

This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of spurs, said to be the best in England; whence the proverb, "As true steel, as Ripon rowels;" but, this is now entirely discontinued.

THE mayor is elected yearly, upon the first Tuesday in January; and, enters into his office, on Candlemas-day. To support his dignity during that period, he has the rent of certain lands, with the toll of corn and grain, sold in the market; which toll, was given to the wakeman and his successors, before the conquest, and confirmed by Henry VIII., in the year 1533.

THE archbishop of York, has a court here, and his prison, for the liberty of Ripon. These premises stand

### Ellshaw-Hill.

the site of the palace, on the north side i and here, by his majesty's commission, pointed, who hold sessions, and act in nner, for the town and liberty.

speaking of Ripon, says, "The old town by north and east, as I could gather, by the best of the town, now standeth by with. The very place where market-stede, of the town is, was sometimes called by reason of holly trees there growing. bottom, one close distant from the new

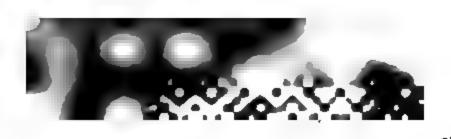
end of the town, is a remarkable tumu-

## ELLSHAW-HILL;

Asingle tree now only remains; and, the probably disappear, in a few years, as see openings made into it, for the purpose of and and gravel. It's shape was nearly that whose circumference, at the base, is about and, height of the slope, 220 feet. The one continued mass of sand, gravel, small and human skeletons, in alternate stra-

tas, from the base to the summit. Here is a tradition, that this mountain was formed out of the ruins of the old monastery; but, the great quantity of bones, without the least appearance of lime or rubbish, forbid this conjecture; it must, also, be remembered, that some coins of Osbright, and Ella, two northumbrian princes, were found in this hill, in the year 1695, which were preserved by the archbishop of York; and, afterwards given, by the prelate, to that learned and ingenious antiquary, mr. Thoresby, of Leeds. These coins were of brass; eight of which, made one penny; and, it is very possible, might have belonged to some person, whose remains are here interred.

Hubba, about the year 867, entered Northumberland, and proceeded towards York. In the course of their march, they were opposed by an army of northumbrians, led by Osbright; who, with Ella, another saxon prince, then held the government of this principality. A sharp engagement ensued, which ended in favor of the danes;—Osbright, and a great part of his army, were slain. The conquerors continued their march to York, where they presently arrived, and took up their quarters. Ella being informed of the overthrow of his co-partner, Osbright, and learning where the enemy were posted, collected all his force, and advanced towards them. The danes, hearing of his approach,



marched out to meet him; and, at a place, ways.

Brompton Brompton, called "Ella secroft," not far from Ella was March 21, 867, were again victorious northumbrian slain on the spot, together with eight northum Drake earls, and a way **93**% observes, there is no such place as Ella's croft, nesse York; here, the earls, and a very great number of soldiers.
observes, the York; here, then, it is probable, is the place; and that, in this to that, in this turnulus, were deposited in arms, still Ella, and his called Ells, and his unfortunate genociates in arms, called "Ellsha" called "Ellahawa-hill," q. d. Ella's hill.

MARKEN FIELLI; the seat of a fall old in the formerly the seat of an old that it formerly the remains of that it it if y of that now have are section to show that it it is a fall of that now it is a cutmiles from Ripon, are the remains show that it
mily of that name.

Here are afficient to On the party
hall, surrounded by a most, manner, and organization.

That or the beauty of a manner of a manne from Ripon, are the reaction on the out.

That name Here we unficient to on the out.

That name most, many, or army, or army, or hath orace been a specious de Mar.

Torn out. fash office been a specious discharge of Thomas Marker.

Norn office by a reversibility was I., armin Marker.

Sorn office by a specious discharge of the special discharge ward wall been a pacious lds of private order Mar.

Norm Out to be everal thirth property is in fated October 1.

Support time; of planty is in fated October 1.

Support time; of planty is in fated October 1.

Support time; of planty is in fated October 1. by time; withing and six Nymin October.

The reign of Henry Six dated October. bedy to be buried in the church of in the name in the pridle. Ales som of the chape 1 lenfield. I the reign p

field, LEBht, # 1527 3 and, th befor the self Ripona 3 Date. of him Villa. Cther aid CRARE

# STEF ED LEY-ROYAL.

of Beace, Seld, esq.; Jame, married sirengsby, he is William, married Elizabeth, of John.

If of Exeter; by whom, he had in his father's life-time; Elizam, who ried to sarles Allanson, esq.; Anne, to ried to say; Sophia, obit S. P.; William, awrence.

S. P.; Judith, S. P..

principal discrete of attention here, are the. grounds. grounds ago; and, ag been celested at the first in the north of I. They are stasmall distance from the house, ley; where the state of water, supy a small brook, that runs by Fountains-abbey. small side; are covered with wood. In ghtful recesses, are several buildings, so placeds gnum recellent points of view, from the different The wide extended plantations, are judicious The wice becomes new; part, the part, the over the verdure; in another, they ately rise with tall woods covering their brows; bich, the stream wanders in one place, with wrest = and, in another, falls in cascades.

The Cold-Bath,

building, consisting, of two rooms.

d- Stare-grounds, are said to consist of 1000 acres.

The bath is ten feet long, eight feet wide; and feet feet six inches deep. Dressing-room, is thirteen feet leng, ten feet bread, and seven feet high: Furniture, green and white. Near this place, under the shade of a grove of tall pines, at some distance from each other, are placed two statues, one called "The conquering;" and, the other, "The dying gladiator;" said to be the models of those, erected to the memory of the Horiatis, and Curiatis, at Rome.

FROM hence, passing through avenues of lofty pines, beeches, and sycamores, to

### Constitution-Hill,

You have a fine view of the lake, and moon-pond, adorned with the statues of NEPTUNE, the WREST-LERS, BACCHUS, GALEN, HERCULES, and ANTE-NOL.

You are next conducted to the

### Temple of Piety;

Beautifully situated; and, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding scenery. Over the chimney-piece, is a representation of that admirable instance of filial piety—the daughter preserving her parent's life, by milk from her own breast, as related by Valerius Maximus, book V., chapter 4.

Passing by the octagon, and gothic towers; and,

observing new beauties, at every opening through the trees, you southern the trees, you approach the venerable ruins of Fountained abbey; whose ancient splendor, is seen in the wing columns, falling --- 11 columns, falling walls, and imperfect as ches

RETURNING from the abbey, enter an ayenue of, ew and laurel: at the yew and laurel; at the end of which, the traces statue of Priapie. statue of Priarus, nearly concealed by the you come to the

An elegant building, on the front and MALICE; eminole. carved, the figures of ENVY, HATRED, those malevoseemingly intending to intending to seemingly intending to intimate, that the board and never' lent dispositions should always remain festive he first and never be suffered to Here are all and never be suffered to approach the first.

Here are three well—prois a statue. Here are three well-proportioned rooms:
is a statue of VENUS

ney-piece are three well-proportioned rooms: the in the is a statue of VENUS, OF MEDICIS; horseback, in the habit of 24. ney-piece, a painting of a man, on his arm:
second room. second room, with a hawk upon his armanging the third, seems in an alcove, is an elegant some arranging and prenering The third, seems intended for the purpose of arranging and preparing the and preparing the viands, for the banquet

THROUGH C This whole scene of the luxur follow the follow the grown of the project this whole scene of the luxur follow the follow t this whole scene of the luxuriant the adapted to follow Herent propent fancy of nature and humour her different proper ities: Your and humour hard enriched in the sign of th and humour her different where where ber decked out and enriched, in the sine. and humour her and enriched, was and humour her decked out and enriched the sign.

Scenity of Tiety bespeak include a price of the sign.

STUDLEY-ROYAL. plicity of her own dress; guine her beautiful attire. RETURNING to the gate, a scene her described in the following lines; . The lake, the island, and the birth, of the land spread; the fathers at every of the lake, the interest in at overy at overy and in the mantling aware convertible and only feet. the lake, the branching symmoor'd; ho and now touch'd, and now and now touch'd, spread, and now, and n Isd by the maners and now and oary feet, and now, a life photons spread, and now, and now, and photons spread, and now, Led by the and and and now,
Now touch'de spread, and now,
With pinlons spread, and anchor
with pinlons aroyage; and anchor
with pinlons and anchor the fowls that How touch the spread among the fowls that for and among the fowls that for any among the spread the shores, mid'st his Their vegrant and shore, hot Guine.
Twen shore shores, hither, mid'st his around the rove; here, Bestun Their salore and the form hot Guine.

Around the shores, hither, mid'st his here, and the shores, here, mid'st his here, address, of Bantan, address, of Bantan, in the salotest, of the salotest, of the salotest his salotest. Around the shores hither, mid'st his
Around the sove; hither, mid'st his
At random rove; here, of Bastain

Her gadding chanticless, our rainboy to the source of the state of At random rove in hero, Bestam

Her gadding chanticless, of Bestam

"The pigmy chanticless, in this rainbow in the pigmy chanticless, and his rainbow in the pigmy chanticless, and his rainbow in the pigmy chanticless, and his rainbow in the pigmy chanticless." Her gadding chanticleer supreme, in gline day the pignary chanticleer supreme, in gline with the pignary chanticleer supreme, in gline day day of the pignary chanticleer suprements his rainbow the suprements his residents each view of the suprements in rainbow the suprements in the The places while, super rainbow to the charles of the The percock spreads his reinbow to the the second spreads are spread to the the second spread to the second His clarion spreads his distance with the his spreads over spray, the his story spray, the his spray will be from every spray, the his spray will be from every spray. " Meanwhile, thom every spray, the Hand coo Of septime from everytive some box do "The limets warble, the umbrege; All the class " By food, to music, liberty, and love, " MASON'S GARRIE

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FOUNTAINS ABBEY from the S. W.

'n

#### FOUNTAINS-ABBEY.

203, and died about 1209; as John Pherd, the thabbot, succeeded to the abbacy in that year, sening the above grave, nothing was found, exscull, and a thigh bone.

### Second Inscription:

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNES,
XII. ABBAS DE FONTIBUS.

15 was John de Cancia, who was created in 1219, jed about 1245.

s of slates, well cemented together; these covers not above eighteen inches below the pavement. rave-stones, which are of grey marble, mixed par, are raised some inches above the pavethey are six feet in length; two feet broad, at ad, and eighteen inches at the feet.

BR the CHAPTER-HOUSE, Was the LIBRARY, RIPTORIUM, where the monks used to write.

# The Refectory,

pining-room, is 108 feet by 45; on one side, is the READING-GALLERY; (for, a portion of re was always read, to the monks, during meals.) front of this gallery, is a very neat console, form of an expanded flower.

#### The Cloisters:

A vast extent of straight vault, 300 feet long, and 42 broad; divided length-ways, by nineteen pillars, and 20 arches: each pillar, divides into eight ribs, at the top, which diverge and intersect each other, on the roof, in the most curious manner. Here is a large stone bason, the remains of a spouting-fountain.

## The Dormitory;

On, sleeping-room; of the same dimensions as the cloisters. This place contained 40 cells.

## Cloister-Garden,

Is 126 feet square, enclosed with a high wall, and planted with ever-greens. This garden, probably retains more of it's original form, than any other part of these ruins.

Over a window, on the west side of the steeple, is the figure of a thrush, standing on a tun: This is a rebus, allusive to the name of the founder; Thurstan, archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, the following inscriptions remain legible:

#### On the east side:

SOLI DEO IHU. XTO. HONOR ET

#### West side:

AGNO. DEI IHU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA.
IN SCLA. SCLOR.

#### POUNTAINS-ABBEY.

#### North side:

IT PODTITUDO DEO NOSTRO IN SE-ULA SECULORUM, AMEN. IOR ET GLÍA. IN SECULA SECULORUM.

### South side:

D MONOR ET GLFA. IN SECULA SECULORUM, AMEN.

e large ruins, here and there are seen, s, amongst the trees and bushes, detatchonce the appendages of this great house.

th side of the abbey, stood seven yew-809) growing, except the largest, which in, some years ago: The circumference of one of them, is 26 feet 6 inches, eet from the ground. They all stand other, as to make an excellent cover, o that of a thatched roof. Under these old, by tradition, the monks resided. the monastery; which seems to be very we consider, how little a yew-tree inar; and, towhat bulk these are grown. ill-side was covered with wood, which is cut down, except these trees, it seems eleft standing, to perpetuate the memoks' habitation there, during the first winsidence.

THE following, are the names of such persons, as occur to have been interred, in the church of Fountains:

WILLIAM DE PERCY, father of Maud, countess of Warwick; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II., was interred before the great altar; Robert de Masham; William Ducket; Robert de Sartis, and Raganilda, his wife; Serlo de Pembroke; Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorpe; Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora, his wife; William de Hebeden; Oliver Busey; Alice Mauliverer, of Alverston; Robert le Paumer; Adeliza Pipard; Henry, son of Robert de Merking; Roger de Stapylton; and, Francis Beauvais.

This abbey, with all it's appendages, when complete, took up twelve acres of ground; two, of which, are occupied by the present ruins.

We never tread upon them, but we set

Our feet upon some reverend history;

And, questionless, here, in the open court,

Which now lies naked, to the injuries

Of stormy weather, some men lie interred,

Lov'd the church so well, and gave so largely te't,

They thought it should have canopied their bones,

Till domesday; but, all things have their end:

Churches and cities, (which have diseases like to mee),

Must have like death that we have.

## · FOUNTAINS-ABBEY.

# logue of the abbots, of Fountains.

ra names.	Time of creation.  Anno.	by.
ichard		
ichard, the second	. 1139.	m.
enry Murdoch	. 1143.	resig.
auricius	. 1146.	r.
horald	. 1146.	r.
ichard, the third		mort.
obert, abbot of Pipewel	i 1170.	m.
'illiam	. 1179.	m.
alph Hagett	. 1190.	m.
hn	. 1203.	. <b>m.</b> .
hn Pherd	. 1209.	resig.
hn de Cancia, (of Ken	t) 1219.	mort.
ephen de Eston	. 1246.	m.
'illiam de Allerton'	. 1252.	m.
dam	. 1258.	m. 4
lexander	. 1259.	m.
eginald	. 1265.	m.
eter Ailing	. 1274.	depos.
cholas	,	mort.
lam	1280.	m.
nry de Otely	1284.	m.
bert Bishopton	1290.	m.
illiam Rygton		
alter Cokewald		
bert Copegyrie		_

20 THE ATMAN OF MODEL TO SERVICE OF MODEL TO S
31, Thomas Passelew  32, John Martin  33, John Grenewell, S. T. P  34, Thomas Swinton  35, John Darneton  1471. resig  35, John Darneton  1478.  36, Marmaduke Huby  1494.  37, William Thirske, B. D.  1526.  38, Marmaduke Huby  1537.  39, Marmaduke Brodelay, or  Bradlay, suffragan bi-  shop of Hull  1537.
An account of the plate and store, of monastery, taken a little before the dissolution  Total value of plate, in the church - 519: 15:  Total of plate, in the custody of my lord abbot 30: 8:  Total in the sutter

Burtou's Mohestisen,
 X S

#### L To Too

#### e monastery:

at-

#### arters of com-

- - - - 2356 - - - - - 1396 - - - - - - 86

#### he abbey, stands

#### IALL:

ruins of that religitor, one of the eride of the front, is a m which, extends a Over the entrance, id; second, an otter, ween them, the mot-

#### RAY TOVT.

in each tower, leads re now in use. The , representing The. according the making of Achilles's erinour; Jupiter, and Ganymede; and the rape of Proserpine.

In the chapel, is an ernamented chimney-piece, representing the judgment of Solomon. In the windows, are great numbers of armedal bearings, beautifully stained on glass; with the names of the persons, to whom they belonged. They seem chiefly intended, to trace the pedigree of sir Stephen Proctor. The following account of marriages, is, also, there inserted:

SIR THOMAS MIWRAY, knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Nicholas Finche, knt.; and had issue, Adam and John:

Adam Miwray, esq., married the daughter of John Crimpes; and had issue, Jeffrey.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Mary, daughter of John Proctor, of Winterburn; and had issue.

Thomas Miwray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, married Grace, daughter of Thomas Nowel; and had issue.

Sir Oliver Miwray, of Tynbridge, in the county of Kent; married, and had issue, Godfrey, and Jane.

Godfrey Miwray, married the daughter of Richard Kemp, esq.; and had issue, Thomas, David, and Margaret.

Stephen Proctor, of Frierhead, snarried the daugh-

Proceed and to retain the fitting and the of

#### TOUNTAINS-HARY

Lamberde; they had issue, Gabriel, others.

I Mistray, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, mar-I rierhead, mar-

Principles, alias, Proctor, of Frierhead, maraughter of \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Munckroyd

# First window:

## Ames of

and Flint 3, and Hughes 3and Clifford Alton Lifford 

Saint-John Clifford, and Calthrope Wharton, and Clifford Chalmslay, and Clifford Atton, and Fitz-John Boynton, and Bohun
Berby

Berby

Grenford

Berby

Billifford, and Clifford

Derby

Boynton Fitzbarden, and Da Cornwall.

# Atton Circular window:

cross, or a chief, charged with three be-

ee cinquefoils.

Third window:

offer, with a fish in it's mouth. Greene.

Langdale, and Miwray

Greene. and Wake Greene, and Polington Greene, and Foliad Proctor, and Finche Middleton, and Proctor Thirkeld, and Aston Pickering, and Lowther Greene, and Broughton Miwray, and Crimpes Miwray, and Nowel Bancke, and Proctor Flemynge, and Thirkeld Pickering, and Lascelles Miwray, and Durell Proctor, and Ellis Miwray, and Ellis.

Miwray, and Kemp Proctor, and Lamberde Miwray, and Flemynge Clapham, and Proctor Proctor, and Winterburn Thirkeld, and Huddleston Thirkeld, and Engilby Dudley, and Thirkeld Huddleston, and Cleburn Bedenham and Miwray Radcliffe, and Huddleston Thirkeld, and Lumley Miwray, and -Prector and Hammerton Thrognel and Miwray Huddleston, and Curwen. Huddleston, and Fenwick,

On the first of May, 1540, king Henry VIII. granted, by letters patent, to sir Richard Gresham, and his heirs, the dissolved monastery of Fountains; with about 543 acres of land, and all the liberties and privileges thereto belonging.

In the year 1596, William Gresham, esq., sold this estate, to Stephen Proctor, of Warsall, esq., for 4500L; from whose heirs, it passed, by purchase, in the year 1622, to sir Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, in the county of Durham, knt., for \$595l.; who sold the same, in the year 1625, to Humphrey Wharton,

## FOUNTAINS-MADE:

Gillingwood; esq., for 3,500l.; of whomit was purwhoo, in the Year 1627, by Richard Ewers, of South outon, in February of York, for 4,000l.; whose ughter, and aughter, and sole heiress, Eliza, married John Mennger, esq., sole heiress, Eliza, married John Mennger, esq., e Messenge Newsham. This cotate remained in he Messenger Newsham. This cotate roman John lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 1767; when John Lichael Messenger Family, till the year 18767; when John Lichael Messenger lichael Messenger, till the year 1700;

19., of Study, esq., sold it to William Aislabic, sq., of Studies, for 18,0001

John, the 15 for 18,000L.

Ide secretaring of captain Riemanger, was like secretaring the secretaring of the like post, which post, nade secretary to the queen of Charles L; which post, e held till L. to the queen of Charles L; which post, ied in the state death, in the year 1668; and, lies but ied in the church of saint Eustace, in Paris.

BEFORE We take leave of Fountains-abboy, it may

be :-- TENRINS, that be improper to mention HENRY JENHINS, that improper to mention HENRY who was often at all instance of longevity, who was often at abbey, during the residence of the last abbot.— De Lyttleton communicated to the society of an-D Lyttleton communicated to the social stans, December 11, 1766, a paper, copied from Graham, bart, household book, of sir Richard, Graham, bart, Porton-Conyers; the writer of which, says, we 300 to be about 150 years old; and, he had often ined him, in his sister's kitchen, where he came ined him, in his sister's kitchen,

agree with

agree with

He said Count. He was, then, 162, or 163: sent to North-Allerton, with a horse-load of are for the battle of Floodden-field, with which, boy went forward to the army, under the carl

#### FOUNTAINS-HALL.

meat, by measure) and a great black jack nk. Jenkins could neither read nor write: ecember, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale; onument was erected, to his memory, in an epitaph composed, by doctor Thomas master of Magdalen College, Cambridge:

BLUSH NOT, MARBLE,

TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION,

MEMORY OF HENRY JENKINS;

A PERSON, OBSCURE IN BIRTH,

T, OF A LIFE TRULY MEMORABLE;

FOR.

IF NOT OF FORTUNE;

AND HAPPY, IN THE DURATION,

OT THE VARIETY, OF HIS ENJOYMENTS;

AND. THOUGH

'ARTIAL WORLD DESPISED AND DISREGARDED
HIS LOW AND HUMBLE STATE,
THE EQUAL EYE OF PROVIDENCE BEHELD,

AND BLESSED IT,

WITH A PATRIARCH'S HEALTH, AND LENGTH OF DAYS;

TO TEACH MISTAKEN MAN

ESEBLESSINGS ARE ENTAILED ON TEMPERENCE;

A LIFE OF LABOR; AND, A MIND AT BASE:

HE LIVED

to the amazing age of 169.

# NEAR Fountains, is

## MICHAEL-HOW-HILL,

A lofty eminence, partly covered with wood. Upon the summit of this hill, was a chapel, called "Saint Michaels de Monte." In the year 1345, it was agreed, between the chapter of Ripon and the abbot and convent of Fountains, that the said abbot and successors, should have divine service celebrated in the said chapel, and receive the oblations there; for which, the abbot, &c., were to pay, annually, to the chapter of Ripon, 2s. 6d. The chapel, after the dissolution of the monastery, was taken down, and a gothic tower erected on the site; from which, is a very fine prospect of the surrounding country, to a vast extent. Upon a stone, which was in the wall of the chapel, but now placed over the door of the present building, is inscribed:

## Soli Deo Honor et Gloria. P: H.

The two last letters, are supposed to be numerical; the M, to signify 1,000; and, the H, 200.

SEVEN miles from Studley, is

#### HACKFALL;

From Hag, a witch; and fall, a descent, i. e.,
The witches' valley. No situation seems more calcu-

#### HACKPAUL.

for the supposed resort of hags and faries, than tom of this deep, sequestered, gloomy vale.

- "Where many a glade is found-
- 'The haunt of wood-nymphs only;
- For, here, if art hath ever enter'd,
- Twas with unsendald foot, .

Printless, as if the piace were hallow's ground?

I rivulet, rising at some distance, runs into ody glen, and forms, at the entrance, three ill pools; and, in issuing out of them, makes ttle cascades, judiciously varied in their ien hastens, with precipitance, to the river bottom of the dale; rushing over heaps of ebbles, which obstruct it's passage, and titude of falls, continually differing in On the right, rises a very steep hill, under-wood; through which is seen, a onsiderable height. On the top of the picturesque situation, stands a ruined

## Mowbray-castle.

ne walk is formed under a shade of ng. on a steep bank. At the bottom

#### Fishers'-hall;

om, built of a petrified substance; vast amphitheatre of woods. The

river Ure is now seen, whose noise had been heard before, roaring over heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks, by it's fury, when swelled with rain: It runs here, in a curve, round a point of high land on the opposite side, cloathed with hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge; but, is soon lost, between the woody hills.—From the entrance to this place, is half a mile, all the way a gradual descent; Fishers'-hall, being situated 450 feet below the highest point, in this wild romantic region.

RETURNING back a little way, a path to the right, leads through a fine wood of lofty trees. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till you come to a building, on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, called

## Mowbray-point:

HERE, indeed, a most noble scenery opens. A vast extent of plain, enriched with corn, meadows, and groves; a tract of unequalled beauty and fertility. In front, are Hambleton-hills, with the Scar, called "The White-mare;" the town of Thirsk, almost under it; and, North-Allerton, to the right. The whole vale is finely scattered with towns, churches, and villages. York-minster is seen, distinctly, at the distance of more than 30 miles. Mr. Gilpin observes, that,—"Here nature bath wrought, with her broadest

nposition perfectty where, an exand so free from
iew is composed,
at name, The vale
and York, almost to
and by the Swale,
are of the neblest
England."

ce, which include the late William

alled "Castle-hill,"
, evidently romm;
n one side, by the
r, by a deep ditch,
Practorium, shew

ickfall, is

nged to the lords sed, by marriage, d, afterwards into liam Danby, eq., are about

a mile distant, being lord of this manor. In the church, which is a very neat building, is an organ; also, several monuments; to the memory of persons belonging to the families of Danby, Wyvil, &c.. This town hath a market on Wednesdays; and, a fair for sheep and cattle, on the 17th and 18th of Sept.

ABOUT two miles north-east of Hackfall, is

## WEST-TANFIELD;

WHICH, with another village, called EAST-TAN-FIELD, not far distant, was, before the conquest, in the possession of Torchil, and Archil, probably danes. William, the conqueror, gave both these villages to Allan, earl of Richmond; they afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry IV... This family bore for their arms, azure, three chevronels, brased in the base of the escutcheon; and, a chief, or.

ROBERT, LORD MARMION, married the heiress of this family; and, succeeded to these lordships. John, lord Marmion, having been very serviceable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house, situate in Tanfield-wood.\* This John, died in the year 1322; and, was succeeded by Robert, lord Marmion.

Avise, sister and heiress of Robert, married sir

The porter's lodge, remains to this day; of which, mr. Grose has given a view.

MASHAM. pencil; the parts are ample; the composition perfectly correct: I — where, an exly correct: I scarce remember, any where, an extensive view tensive view so full of beauties and so free from is composed, tults. The vale, of which this view is composed, the not yet each, of which this view is composed. Mowbray. The lost it's ancient name, The vale Mowbray. This vale extends from York, almost to confines Of the swales are the swales. confines of his vale extends from I by the Swales the Ure; Durham; is adorned by the noblest the Ure; Durham; is adorned of the noblest to of country, one of the noblest ts of country, of the kind, in England."

HE improvements of this Place, which include t 150 acres, were begun by the late William bie, each bie, esq., about the year 1746.

le hill, behind this building, called « Castle-hill," le remains of an encampment, evidently roman; orm is a square, defended, on one side, by the Of the hill; and, on the other, by a deep ditch, shew outside. The ruins of the Prætorium, shew elves in a heap of stones.

# THERE miles north of Hackfall, is

## MASHAM:

town, which anciently belonged to the lords op; from which family it passed, by marriage, that of Scroop, of Bolton; and, afterwards into Danby, esq., elegant seat, and extensive gardens, are about a mile distant, being lord of this manor. In the church, which is a very neat building, is an organ; also, several monuments; to the memory of persons belonging to the families of Danby, Wyvil, &c... This town hath a market on Wednesdays; and, a fair for sheep and cattle, on the 17th and 18th of Sept.

ABOUT two miles north-east of Hackfall, is

## WEST-TANFIELD;

WHICH, with another village, called EAST-TAN-FIELD, not far distant, was, before the conquest, in the possession of Torchil, and Archil, probably danes. William, the conqueror, gave both these villages to Allan, earl of Richmond; they afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry IV... This family bore for their arms, azure, three chevronels, brased in the base of the escutcheon; and, a chief, or.

ROBERT, LORD MARMION, married the heiress of this family; and, succeeded to these lordships. John, lord Marmion, having been very serviceable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house, situate in Tanfield-wood.\* This John, died in the year 1322; and, was succeeded by Robert, lord Marmion.

Avisz, sister and heiress of Robert, married sir

The porter's lodge, remains to this day; of which, mr. Grose has given a view.

#### WEST-TANFIELD.

hose son, John, lord Grey, died seized

Philip Fitzhugh, esq., in King-George irginia, is at this day, called Marmion,

nborough-moor, near Tanfield, are the three ancient enclosures, all of the same; the most perfect of the three, is situated and of the moor, and, is of a circular form, feet in diameter; and comists, first, of a art, 42 feet in breadth; secondly, a ditch, de; within which, is a flat area, 500 feet in

North.

shop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's Britansupposes such enclosures to have been tilting-cirand, gives an engraving of one of them, with

## STAGE VI.

ldesburg.—Ribstone.—Deighpe.—Hunsingore.

->->-

## DESBURGH:

nt village, two miles from Knaresin from York. This manor, one
ning eight carucates of land; with
ings in length, and four in breadth,
ie conquest, by Merlesuan; after
h Pagnel, whose servant Hubert,
had here one carucate, seven vilshery, at the rent of five shillings
ifterwards came into the possession
ho held it of the king, in capite;
same to Richard, afterwards na-

gh, knt., died about 1325: He

, esq., married; and had issue,

esq., married Elizabeth,

share, So miles west of Breien.

daugh had iss Rich ter of Americ, ? Thos ter of Willia WIL mar. Pet ±Muc, ₄ Edmon Rich and he zabeth, Head ; Susan, Mau

OF PARE

11

# COLDESDURGH.

ar. whether by marriage or purchases

Hatton Of Goldesburgh, kut, one of the continuer. utton Of Goldesburg. at Westminster. utton son pleas, at work was highthe 19th and 20th years of Beginnent of foot, for the war So removed Knaresbrough-cartes Dent, for Knarestrough: Aman, Phalification that constitutes 2 Officer. He married, first, April Iliam Wentworth. beart, sister to 3 and had issue, Bickward, and Ann, Byerley, esq.—and, to his second aghter of sir John Jackson, of owandrelictof Francis William, hire; by her. he had no issue, arston-moor, 1644, Manchester's this neighbourshood; amongst lieutenant, Whalley, who took sburgh-hall, sir Richard, the his regiment besieged in York that city, to the forces of n were conducted, accorapitulation, by a convoy of way of Knaresbrough, to Goldesburgh. Whalleymet liscourse with the officers after some time, headdressed himself to sir Richard Hutton, entreating him to leave the army, and return with him to his own house and family, at Goldesburgh; but, not choosing to trust himself in the power of an avowed enemy; and, being firmly attached to the royal cause; he passed by his house, his lady, and family; and, after some months spent in toilsome marches, and continual alatms, was slain at Sherborn-fight, October 15; 1645;

Ann, daughter of sir Richard Hutton, marrying Anthony Byerley, esq.; with her, this estate passed into that family.

THE honorable Robert Byerley, married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton, of Edlington, esq.; and had issue, Robert, Philip, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

From the Byerleys, this estate passed, by purchase, to Daniel Laucelles, esq.; after whose decease, it devoted to his brother, Edwin; lord Parewood; and, is now the residence of James Starkey; esq..

## Goldesburgh-hall;

A LARGE and noble structure, built by the Muttons, at least 200 years ago, standing in the middle of a spacious court-yard, encompassed by a very high

<sup>•</sup> Minschester's heret, being questered in the villages betwier Engages, brough and York, Goldesburgh must, at that time, have been in a state of defence; or Whalley could not, with safety, have remained there, within two miles of Knaresbrough, then a garriers for the king.

a strong and lofty
e mode of building,
table mansion still
of caution and apASE, is ornamented
rspersed with ruins
G and DRAWINGtensions, 40 feetby
is, also, a smaller
roun each of which,
fields and shrubbe-

near it a building, as hold to flee to, in consisted of one turret at each cortain Plumpton, were wer most probably sund, 105 feet long a side of the village.

Mary; rated, in the arewood is patron.

of besogned si. COM

married the daughter of Thomas Stickford, esq., in Lincolnshire, and settled in that county; where, after six generations, William Goodricke, of East-Kirby, in Lincolnshire, married to his second wife, Jane, the heiress of mr. Williamson, of Boston; by whom, he had three sons, and a daughter; the sons were John, Thomas, and Henry, ancestors to the present barenet; which Henry, purchased Ribstone, and other lands in Yorkshire, of the duke of Suffolk: He married a daughter of sir Christopher Rawson; and died, in the year 1556; and, was succeeded in his Yorkshire estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, in the year 1579. He married Clare, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, esq.; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff, in the year 1591; and married Meriola, daughter of William, lord Eure. He died, in the year 1601; and, was succeeded in his estate, by his -eldest son, Henry Goodricke, knight; who married Jane, daughter of John Savile, knt.; and had issue, Savile, John, Francis, and several daughters.

SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, knt., succeeding his father, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet; August 14, 1641. He took up arms, in the cause of Charles I.; and, at the attack on Bradford, in Yorkshire, December 18, 1642, had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded. He was afterwards taken, and imprisoned, first, at Manchester, and then in the tower of London; from whence, he

#### WISSTENS.

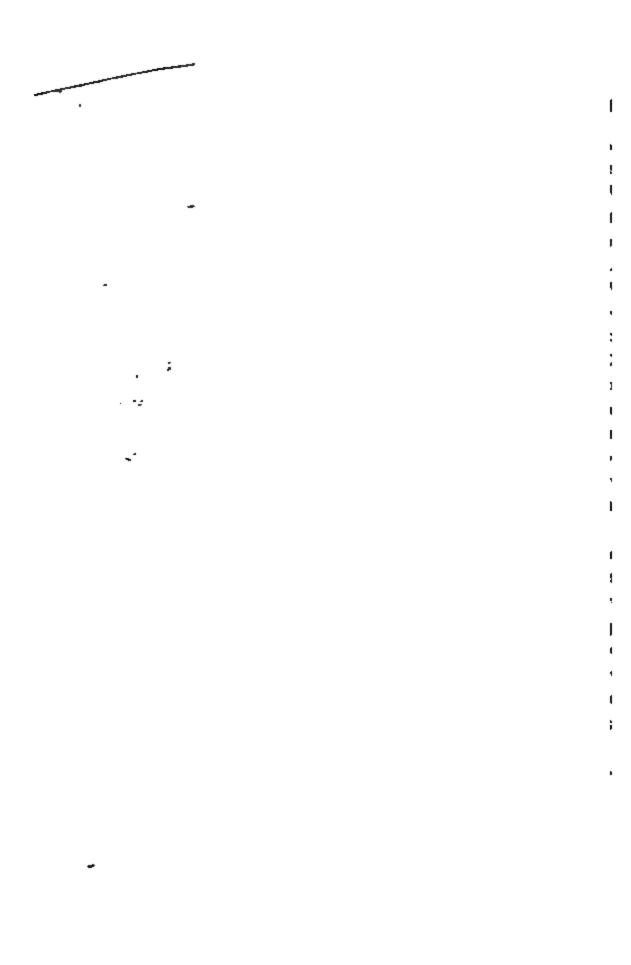
PENT PRESIDENT, HE TOURS THE HEALT WHO HEALTH Only Child of Public Could by in had four sens, wild four daughteric He 19993 (male was redecided by his elder its ... I'd han digustaring with his birdneti wher was to the Chirof Gooden, tempt George His mid f his majesty't wheat honorable privy wountil: siring in Mary Johnson, a relation of Robert, singley i und land land, und early and a iter, who deside her trainey. The died, August 39) rigitatiog milital galddy Maich 4, 1700. Hontried and the state of the first and and the size the 1984; living the deste, John, whereded : Henry and three daughters, Martiot, Mary, Williabeth. refrently Gosphieck is the sixth libroret; marriiss Policicule, recognit daughter of the late right James Portcooke, and neice to the earl of Clori specified, benediere, rook; denvirgable only son. y, the wiesent amonet.

## Ribstone-hall;

A State and a

TUNTED on a fine eminence, nearly encomplished it river Nidd; and, commanding a wide, extended beautiful prospect. All the apartments are finished; and, throughout the whole building, once and utility are every where united. In the partment of the following pictures:

HE virgin, at work, attended by angels; copied



in the palace of garescented in his e lacure dencing in of Aurora, by aging to prince accused instanted hear, as putting of an old man, the baths of image Aldohran-The marriage of edegant has

mood pictures,

comments: nivist the wall, ry of Richard herous issue;

to the memohe year1768.

scribed:

Das Segaines

and embellished, by sir Harry Goodricke, in the 12th of king William, our deliverer from popery and slavery; who, with Mary, his beloved wife, design to be interred, in God's appointed time, in the new vault, at the west end of this church. She was daughter of colonel William Legge, and sister to George, lord Dartmouth; and, has lived with her husband, in great union, near 26 years. 1708.

On each side of the alter-table, is a tomb, supposed to cover the remains of two knights templays.

In the chapel-yard, is a very cutious uspulchrais monument, of the standard-bearer to the ninth roman legion; which was dug up in Trinity-gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1666: In his right-hand is the eneign of a cohort; and, in his left, a measure for corn. It was communicated to the public, by mr. Thoresby, in the Philosophical Transactions; and, from thence, inserted in the late edition of Cambden's Britannia.

minotoria.

ription includes the name and office of the d, the usual abbreviation, H. S. E., for *Hie* i. e., Here is placed.

هري. دري

This place is remarkable for the produce of a delirious apple, called the "Ribstone-Park and Phia"
The original tree was reised from a pippin, brought
from France; from which tree, such numbers have
been propagated, that they are now to be met with in
charactevery orchard in this, and many other counties. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still
retains it's value, being preferred before every other
apple this country produces. The old tree is get
standings and, in the year 1787, produced six bushcals of fruit.

On the left hand, as your pproach the house, is the much admined to represent the Tanks and whose principal limb, extended 4 feet from the bole: And, meanthe chapel, in a large mulberry-tree.

ly, a marble quarry; from which, probably, the willlage derives it's name—Ripe-sten.

Two miles from Ribstone, is

### NORTH-DEIGHTON:\*

In this village, on the estate of sir John Ingilby,

• It hath been the custom of migrators, in all ages, to give names to the lands, in their new settlements, similar to those left behind them, in their native country; hence this, and the adjoining village, may have, in some remote age, there the property of a bushesties chieffin; as there is a village of the same name, in that province.

y large tumulus; the base of which, is et in circumference; and, the height of about 70 feet: On the top, is a flat area, 27 by 13 broad. About a quarter of a mile ce, is amother tumulus; the foundation of ppears to have been laid with large unhewn custom. Peculiar to the danes. There were ner tum uli in the neighbourhood; of which, vestige remains, except their names, which retained in the fields where they stood; viz., ry-hill, Ingmanthorp-hill, and On viewing the circumjacent counrow-hillis marrifest, that no situation could be more arly adapted, for the meeting of hostile armies. at time any such conflict happened, or who the contending nations, do not appear; yet, it probably have been one of those many engages, which happened in this neighbourhood, during axon heptarchy.

wThe stranger shall come and build here, asd remove the heaped-up earth: A half-worm sword shall rise before him; and bending over it, he will say. These are the arms of chiefs of old, but their names are not in song." Onlan.

EXEMPTS of this kind, are of the remotest

The Cans obtained a complete victory, over the saxons and scats, — The rest duty, — 2020.

antiquity; they were sometimes raised over the remains of persons of the highest dignity; and, oftentimes, by the soldiers, over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle; it being a custom amongst the nothern nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a helmet full of earth, for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred. Of this kind, was the tomb of Hamlet, as described by Saxo; "Insignis ejus sepultura, ac nomine campus apud justiam extat." Which field, we are told, is called "Amlet's Hede," to this day.

Half a mile from hence, is

### **KIRK-DEIGHTON:**

In this manor, before the conquest, were 16 carucates of land, a church, and a wood one mile square. After the conquest, Ralph Pagnel had 12, and Erneis de Burun four carucates here. It afterwards came into the possession of the barons Trussebuts; from whom, it descended to the Ross's, of Ingmanthorp; and, by them, to the Manners's, earls of Rutland. Many of the families of Ross, Thornton, and Palliser, were interred in this church. Over the south door, are the arms of Ross, cut in stone. Above the entrance into the chancel, are two shields of arms; on one of which, are those of Manners, afterwards dukes of Rut. hand; on the other, are those of Manners and Ross,

other quarterings, displaying the prime that arriages of the Managers and Edwards. Robert Manners married Sileamor, George, in d, lord Ross; where soil Ross.

his mother, T. his mother, because lord France, and attended anied Henry VIII. into Cerronien and Tourney, onarch at the sieges of gillouded to. expeditions seems to temporal to the shiplet Itation of two Sortified towns of the Sortified is patron.

The is a rectory; of which a very handis patron.

The is a rectory; building, listence.

The spire. is patron.

It is a neat building distance out in le spire, which a very building distance out in le spire, which is a neat of a great of a gre respire, which is men at a greek old figures out in with and steeple, are an easile, it is men at a present in the steeple, are an easile, it is the steeple, are an easile, it walls and ateeple, are some le, and his men, with the representing a man, and a trace of the representating a man, and a trace of the representations of the rep representing a number of the proof of the court of the co THE PRESENTED OF INGMANTERORY MAN THE BLOW OF STREET OF is mobile family made Here was a chapel. is air site of the bich wife. ABOUT 5 Mar gli at be tracted. berrons the ford heir seat, for w licated t i matery 

# ABOUT four miles from Deighton, is

### COWTHORP:

Ar the time of the general survey, 20th of William I., there were in Coletorp, three carucates of land, and three villeins; held, by Godefrid, of William de Percy; a church, and a wood half a mile square. The whole manor was one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was afterwards held, by Adam Fitz-John de Walkingham, for the fourth part of a knight's fee, of Robert de Plumpton, who held it of the heirs of Percy.

On the 13th of February, 1455, licence was granted to Brian Roucliff, patron of this church, to demolish and prostrate the same; and then, to erect one at another place; because the said old parish church was too far distant from the town: accordingly, the present structure was completed, and consecrated on August the 17th, 1458. The first rector that occurs, for the old church, is Richard de Roukesburgh, instituted in May, 1289. The church is dedicated to saint Michael; and valued, in the king's books, at 381. 2s. 5d.. In the choir, on a large flat stone, are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing betwixt them, the model of a church. This appears to be in memory of Brian Roucliff, one of the barons of the exchequer; and his lady, the founders of this church.

GUY RAWCLIFF became possessed of this estate, by marrying Johan, sister and heiress of John Burgh, or Brough: The families of Snowsdale, Hammerton, and Walmsley, have successively been lords of this place.

ROBERT, the seventh lord Petre, married Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heiress of her brother, Francis Walmsley, esq.; by which marriage, this estate came into that noble family; Robert Edward, the ninth lord Petre, being the present owner.

In the east window, are the following arms, beautifully stained on glass: viz., Plumpton, Hammerton, Ross, of Ingmanthorp, Roucliff, and Burgh.—In the choir, Ingilby and Roucliff, Ross and Burgh.—On the south side, Roucliff and Gorz.—On the north side, Ashton, Hammerton, and Tempest.—On the sides of the font, are those of Plumpton, Roucliff, Ross, and Hammerton.—And, in the window of the steeple, are those of Roucliff:—In the chancel, are several of the same shields of arms, repeated, with the addition of those of Ashton, and Standish.

AT a very-small distance from the church, are the remains of an enormous tree, called

The Cowthorp-Oak:

TRADITION speaks of this oak being in decay, for

uting, in a single tree; eminds us of the anderxes to admire it, when under whose spreading cosed themselves.

e of this oak, doe by
it's principal limb ex"When compared with
other trees are children

in former ages, could y superior to the rest of all the trees of the ferest. this village, and 1749. digging, about four feet h the horns entire, of so ite the curiosity of great cked from all parts of the m; they measured, from ther, full six feet. They mion of the reverend ma . afterwards became the 3 from whence, they were osities, to London; and, horas were purchased by sited in that gentleman's useum, after his decess nt.

2 2 3 cal 5 t.

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# STAGE VII.

Harrogate, to Plumpton—Spofford.—Wetherby.—Thorp-Arch.—Bramham-park.—Haslewood.—Tadcaster.



HREE miles from Harrogate, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Plumpton, is the village of

# FOLLYFOOT,\*

WHERE a family of that name anciently resided, till the reign of Henry V.; when the heiress, Oliva de Folifaite, married John, ancestor of the present EARL MOIRA.

ABOUT half a mile west of the village, stands ...

## Rudding-hall;

COMMANDING avery fine view of the surrounding

Polic, a broad sword; and Feyt, an action. We frequently find names given to battles, in ancient times, expressive of some particular circumstance, relative to each; as, the field of battle-axes, fought at Hackendown, in Kent, in the year 853; the hettle of the spurs, in France, 1513, &c..

country. This house, about 60 years ago, was the property of mr. Williamson, of Wetherby; from whom it passed, by purchase, to mr. Craddock, and he sold it to mr. James Collins, who added much to the building, laid out the pleasure-grounds, planted the avenues, and built a very curious rustic gate-way, consisting of three arches, large and lofty. The heauty of this portal, was much increased by the ivy, which grew up on each side in great abundance, insinuated it's branches into every cavity, and spread it's foilage all over the wall. It is much to be regretted, that this singular pile was blown down, in the year 1790. At this house resided, successively, the reverend mr. Thomas Lamplugh, Brice Fisher, esq., lord Lincoln; general Mostyn, and the countess of Conyngham.

FROM mr. Collins's representatives, the house, with 500 acres of land, passed, by purchase, to Thomas Wilson, esq., brother to the bishop of Bristol; after whose decease, it was purchased, in the year 1788, by Alexander, lord Loughbrough; from whom, it descended to James, earl of Rosslynn; who sold this estate, to the honorable William Gordon: That gentleman took down the old house, and begun the erection of the present elegant mansion, in the year 1807: The length, is 114 feet; and, the width, 69 feet. In the front, is a very handsome portico, supported by pillars, of the deric order.

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The a mine was at Amining-Ind. is a place,

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"stone, with two towers belonging to the same." One of these towers remained, till about the year 1760; when Daniel Lascelles, esq., having purchased the estate, took down the tower, and began to build a large house here, which was carried several stories high; when, happening to purchase the Goldesburgh estate, he took up his residence there; and, the unfinished building, at Plumpton, was taken down to the ground. The stables, with other offices, remain; and, an elegant little ledge has since been built, in the kitchen-ganden.

These place is much resorted to, during the summer months, on account of it's beautiful pleasure-grounds; which, for singularity of situation, and diversity of pleasing objects, has not it's equal in Great-Britain. It consists of about 20 acres of impegular ground, interspersed with a great number of rocks, standing in detached pieces, of various forms and magnitude; in the intervals are planted, a great variety of the most beautiful evergreens, and flowering shrubs; through which, the walks are carried, in different directions, all over the place.

THERE is a fine lake, at the foot of the rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed, in different situations; from whence, the spectator may, with the greatest advantage, mark all the beauties of this semantic scene; which affords a soleme, but pleasing

their shield, with the difference only of an escallor shell, inserted in the centre of each fusil, in token of their subordination.

NIGEL DE PLUMPTON had the whole lordship of Plumpton given him, by William Estotville, lord of Knaresbrough, for a gelding of £5. value.

PETER DE PLUMPTON engaged with the barons in the war against king John.

SIR ROBERT PLUMPTON MATTIED LICY. daughter of William, lord Ross; and died, 18th of Edward II.
San Barrier, and died, 18th of Edward Ser Robert Plumpton, knighted 4th of Edward
Li married 1. III; married liabel, daughter of Heart, lord Scroops
and water to B.

and with to Richard Scroop archbishop of York. NA WILLIAM PETMITON behavior along with his words archbichop Scroop of John Language, and arrest and and several enhance on York for taking man white Many No. 1862. Money W. 1415-

We Averer Be warren had a France 1884. White Pin - - White the France is the second in the second MUNICIPAL WAR DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF TH MA HAMINA, MINE STATE OF LAND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P M. M. VAN PARTY MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF T Who was the same and a same and CAMPIN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART

Brydone's description of a beautiful garden, formed out of a quarry, at Syracuse.

One huge mass of rock, insulated by water, which measures near 50 feet in length, without a joint, shows the possibility of finding obelisks here, even higher than those at Boroughbridge, which are believed to have been carried from hence, as being of the same grit.

In the time of Edward, the confessor, Gamelbar, a saxon or danish chieftain, had two carucates of land here; and arable land, sufficient for one plough.

AFTER the conquest, William de Percy claimed two carucates here, under whom, Eldred de Plumpton: held it; at which time, there were eight villeins, (slaves) and 10 borders, (husbandmen.)

GILBERT TYSON, at the same time, claimed two carucates of taxable land here, and arable, for one plough; which was half a mile in length, and three furlongs in breadth. The rent, in the time of Edward, the confessor, was 20s.; but, at this time, was only 5s...

THE manor of Rofarlington, near Plumpton, was also held of William de Percy, by Eldred de Plumpton; and then contained two carucates and two oxgangs, of taxable land; three villeins, and five borders; and a wood, one mile in length, and nine furflongs in breadth.

THE family of Plumpton, holding their lands of the Percys, as mesne lords, bore the Percy's arms, on

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e lordship of rille, lord of e. the barons,

cy, daughter
Fedward II..
th of Edward
lord Scroop,
of York.
ed along with
Lamplugh,
arms against

d in the army ance, 1424.

married EliClifford, in y seven years ned her 12th ion from the

l 18th of Edco-heiress of ii, inKnaresbrough. This gentleman was a steady adherent to Edward IV.; from whom, besides many other favors, he obtained a licence, to castelate his house, at Plumpton; and, to have free warren, in all his lands there.

THE last heir of this family, was Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, esq., who was possessed of several considerable estates in Plumpton, Rofarlington, Knaresbrough, Ribstone, and Brame, in the county of York. He died at Paris, May 8, 1749, unmarried, intestate, and without issue.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, one of his sister's sons, being insane, and incapable of joining in any conveyance, an act of parliament was obtained, for settling his wife's undivided moiety of the estate, in trustees in trust, to be sold, for the purposes therein mentioned; and soon afterwards, they joined with mr. Palmes, the other sister's son, and mrs. Cicily, and Ann Plumpton, in selling the whole of the two manors of Plumpton and Rofarlington, to Daniel Lascelles, esq., for the sum of £28,000.

CICILY, and Ann Plumpton, were both nuns; and, living in the english convent of benedictines, at Cambray, in Flanders, in the year 1783.

HALF a mile from Plumpton, is

## Brame-hall; + .

Now a farm house; but, formerly the residence of

Now the residence of mr. Thackwray.

† Brae-kam; a dwelling, on the side of a hill.

2 B 2

\* branch of the very sheight family of the Chokuleys; whose arms, painted on glass, yet remain in one of the windows of this house. Richard Cholmley resided here, in 1658; Henry Cholmley, 1686.

Own mile from Plumpton, on the right of the roadleading from thence, to Spofford, at about 100 yards distant, stands a rock, of a singular shape; it's circuitiference, about 90 feet, and altitude, 24. There is alarge perforation, quite through the rock, five feet
wide, and near six feet high; in the centre of this cavity, is a bason, two feet deep, and four feet in diameter. Such perforations are supposed to have been
used, by the druids, to initiate and dedicate their children to the offices of rock-worship.

This rock stands in a low marshy situation; called, at this day, Mell-hole.



# SPOFFORD.

Cowton, 1462, so fatal to Henry VI., in tongst a great many others, were lain the extremeland, and sir Richard Percy, his their estates were laid waste, and every enging to them entirely destroyed, by the entirely destroyed, by the entire of the entire o

sore defaced, in the time of the civile warri, Eenry the sixth, and Edward the fourth; by Warwick, and marquis of Montacute,"

his father was slain, was committed to the London, till the 27th of October, 1469; was brought before the king, at Westminster, the oath of allegiance; whereupon, he was exceptored to the estates and dignities of his : He was unfortunately murdered, by a his house, near Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, 1489.

having lain in ruins some time, we find this again made tenable; for, in the year 1559.

Ord Percy, obtained a licence to fortify his Spofford and Leckenfield. It is most promansion was demolished in the civil wars of as Sampson Ingilby, esq., steward to the Torthumberland, resided here, about the

resent ruins extend 45 yards, from north and 16, from east to west. The situation is



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i mille

on a sloping bank, ending on a low wall of rock, within the castle, affording convenience for lower apartments.

THE hall, which has been a most magnificent room, is 75 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; the windows are arched, like those of cathedral churches. It seems to have been built about the time of Edward III.; when the idea of the castle, began to give way to that of the palace.

HERE, no doubt, have often been repeated, those scenes of festivity so frequent in our ancient baronial castles, and described in the following lines:

"Lord Percy made a solemn feast,
In Spofford's princely hall;
And there came lords, and there came knights,
His chiefs and barons, all.

With wassail, mirth, and revelry,

The castle rung around:

Lord Percy call'd for song, and harp,

And pipes of martial sound.

All clad in robes of blue,

With silver crescents on their arms,

Attend, in order due.

The great achievements of that race,
They sung their high command;
How valiant Manfred, o'er the seas,
First led his northern band.

Manfred de Percy, the first of this family, we have an account go. He was a nobleman, of danish extraction; a great chieftain, who made irruptions into France, before Rollo, the dane, anno 886.

#### FORD.

Normandy, ... came; castles won, name,

conqu'ror's fleet, d his powers; ing saxon bride,© and towers.

e holy-land, t, and dy'd; escent won....

ne list'ning crowd 's song; and war, became tongue."

yards, from the west from

## hurch

I to All-saints. The first ry de Evesham; December, is John Tripp, D. D.. The n. uth wall, under an elegant the mutilated effigy of a

ighter to Gerpatric, earl of Northum.

Ities at lies at five esc Agat Agat ments, we ton, gran 1770; Mi Blizabeth h of sir Carni county of No On the outs are these of Pet

# Tostamen.

WILLIAM MIN
Nicholas Middleton,
ath Phimpton, 1847.
ford-park, 1848.—fift
likely Middleton, of
Middleton, of Stockeld,
of M. Deighton, 1850;
side of the choir, with so
yer, of Branse, 1878.—We
ten, 1801.

#### WETHERBY.

om Spofford, on the right, is STOCKELD;

lescended from Hipolitus de Brame,

1; who was living in the reign of

ert de Brame, had issue sir Peter,

of the family that took the name of

ad issue, sir Adam, who was living

-A statue of this knight, in armor,

of Ilkley. Sir Peter Middleton, was

the county of York, 1334.—Sir Wil
of Stockeld, was high-sheriff, 1526.

; fretty, sable, a canton of the se
)n a wreath, argent, and sable; a

1 a pair of wings, argent. Motte
broit."

the house, and near the high-road, is ingular shape, 65 feet in circumferthigh, standing on the margin of a use the word Stockbeldt, for a mistatue; from which circumstance, of the place hath probably originated.

# WETHERBY:

the river Wharfe, where the course as an angle, whose sides are, each, length. At the point of this angle,

atands the town; on that account, called, by our saxon WETHERBY. \*\* There are several places, situate **3**99 on different turnings of this river, with similar names in english, as Turn-head and Turnham-hall; one above, and the other, below Selby. Here is a market, on Thursdays; and three fairs, viz., Holy-Thursday, August the 5th, and the first Thursday after November 22. The chapel here, is in the patronage of the · rector of Spofford.

Here is a fine bridge; above which, the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water, over an high dam, erected for the convenience of the mills. Over this cascade, the salmon, in their way up the river from the sea, are seen to leap, with admi-

In the 20th of William L, this manor was in the hands of two norman lords; viz., William de Percy. and Erneis de Burun; the first, had three carucates,

ing to and the latter, two: William, a soldier, belonging to Percy, had two carucates of his chief; and, had then here three villeins, and one border.

ERNEIS DE BURUN, had here, at that time sockman, and four villeins. Here was, also, half a mile square. It was afterwards given knights templars; and forfeited, together with their with cetates in England, on the abolition of the orders in Wieder, (Swman) to coarse

### WETHERBY.

ded by sir Thomas Fairfax; who repul-Glenham, in two attemps he made, to rters here. The following account of ed from the memoirs of that illustrious ritten by himself:

o Wetherby, with 300 foot, and 40 horse. next design, from York, was to fall upon there, being a place very open, and a to assault, there being so many backiemds enough to direct them, and give sence. About six o'clock, one morn-Lapon us, with 800 horse and foot; the bout favoring them so much; that our notice of them, and no alarm was were ready to enter the town; which asily do, the guards being all a-sleep in in the beginning of the war, men were of duty, as they were ignorant of it. only on horse-back; and, going out of I of the town, to Tadcaster, where my Then one came running after me, and emywas entering the town; I present-> the house of guard, where I found not at their arms, as I remember, two two pikemen, who stood with me, Danie Glenham, with about six or seven nore, charged us; and, after a short, counter, in which, one major Carr

was slain, they retired; and, by this time, more of

" the guards were got to their arms. I must confess,

"I knew no strength, but the powerful hand of God,

"that gave them this repulse." " " "

After this, they made another attempt, in which, captain Atkinson (on our part) was slain. And, here again, there fell out another remarkable Providence; during this conflict, our magazine was blown up: This struck such a terror into the enemy, believing we had cannon, which they were before informed we had not, that they instantly retreated; and, though I had but a few horse, we pursued the enemy some miles, and took many prisoners: We lost about eight or ten men; whereof, seven were blown up with powder. The enemy lost many more."

A little below this town, is a place, called "SAINT HELEN'S FORD;" where the roman military way crossed the river.

HALF a mile beyond Wetherby, on the left, is

# Wetherby-grange,

THE seat of RICHARD THOMPSON, esq.. In the park, is a HERONRY; a thing, not very common in this part of the country: These birds build their nests on

Sir Henry Slingsby says, every one of the gentlemen had a shot at sir Thomas; who, in his turn, attacked them with his sword, retreating eccesionally under the cover of his pikes.

tops of the highest trees; they are made of sticks, lined with wool; but, they will not give themselves trouble, when they can get them ready made, by poks; these they usually enlarge, and line within, ag away the original possessors, should they happened their fruitless claims.

# THORP-ARCH;

the river Wharfe runs, with a swift and rapid
The houses, in the village, intermingled
the cascade, seen through the arches of
se; with the church, on the opposite shore,
a very beautiful landscape.

ineral water, at this place, was accidentally on the fourth of June, 1744, by John inhabitant of the village; since which time, en much frequented, by persons of all Monro, speaking of this spring, says, te, brisk, salt chalvheate, which proves having a strong sulphureous smell. An yielded one ounce and six drachms of 25 grains of which, were a white alkabe rest, sea salt."

derives it's name from the family of De Arches; who came in with the had several estates in these parts. It

has sometimes been called Ibet-Thorp, from Ivetta, the wife of William De Arches; who gave, to the nuns of Monkton, some lands in this place, and a wood, enclosed, that reached from hence to Wetherby.

In the year 1791, a very large and elegant building while receid here, for the reception of company, and called in The Hotel;" the proprietors of which, not meeting with suitable encouragement, it hath since heen opened, by a society of gentlemen, as a commercial and literary seminary.

# Bramham-park,

bert Bensen; esq., afterwards lord Bingley; who built a stately house here, and greatly increased the park; by purchasing some estates adjoining to it; and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner, according to the taste of that time. It belonged, afterwards, to George Fox Lane, lord Bingley; who married the daughter of the preceding lord, and had the title revived in him, in 1762. He died, 1771; and his only son, in 1768; so that the title is extinct. It afterwards became the seat of sir John Goodricke, bart, who dying in the year 1789, and his lady in 1793, this extate devolved to James Fox, esq.

Ox Bramham-moor, are large remains of the roman way, called "Watling-street;" from which compular

### HASLEWOOD.

vers viæ vicinalis, by Thorner, Shadwell, et-Lane, and Hawcaster-Rig, to Addle. ... of Northumberland, in arms against rrived with his forces, in Febuary, 1408, -moor, being attended by the lord Barishop of Bangor, and the abbot of Hales, b a great number of other gentlemen. Rokeby, then high-sheriff of Yorkshire, an army, met the rebels near Haslewood; d, and the sheriff gained a complete vicurl was slain in the field, and lord Barle prisoner; who died, a few days after, of The abbot of Hales being taken in arms, it York, with many others of his party. Bangor experienced a milder fate; for, ns, his life was spared. For this service, ed sir Thomas Rokeby, the manor of all it's appurtenances, during his life.

### **HASLEWOOD:**

he time of William, the conqueror; day, continued regularly in the male at house; except for a short time, in y IIL, when it was in pawn to Aaron, or the sum of 3501; who made a con-

gor a ring was found, not far from hence, supto one of these ecclesiastical warriors. Vide arch, 1806.

veya of ag whom, ment o **Veyance** 

In the c tions, and Vavasours', aouth wall, figures of pin ON a raise figures of two legged; cach in his side, sand a la

Fuller, in his speaking of the Va miles of Hasiewood 272 woods; 32 parks and brooks, well store grinding com; \$5 coal He also adds, that bo and York, may be seen

# TAD

Tracemies from That but & Butter on Wes

4 Widelstan

posed to have been the Calcaria of the romans; as the distance from York exactly corresponds with that given by Antoninus, in his Itinerary. Many coins, of the roman emperors, have been found here; and the place is still famous for it's lime-stone. Here was a castle, in former ages; from the ruins of which, we are told, the present noble bridge was erected, near 100 years ago:—The middle of this bridge, is the outbounds of the Ainsty; and may be said to be the very out-port, or gate of the city of York, on that side.

· A grant, from Edward II., of certain lands, to the priory of Knaresbrough, in the year 1918, concludes "Teste rege, apud Tadcastre."

The trench, which surrounded this town, and of which there are yet some remains, was probably thrown up, during the civil wars of Charles L, by the troops, under the command of the earl of Newcastle.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX relates, that, on his hearing the earl, with 4,000 men, was advancing to attack him, in Tadcaster, where he lay with only 900 men, the town being quite untenable, he marched out; and, a sharp conflict took place, which lasted from 1 to clock in the ferencon, till it was quite dark, when both parties drew off. Sir Thomas retreated to Selby, during the night; and, the earl of Newcastle took possession of Tadcaster, where the royalists remained, till near the commencement of the siege of York. There were slain, on both sides, about 900, but none of note, except one captain Lister, who was shot in the head.

by a musket-ball: In Thoresby's Dicatus Leod., there is a remarkable instance of filial affection, relating to that gentleman—His son, passing through Tadcaster, many years after, had the curiosity to inquire where his father was buried; and, finding the sexton digging in the choir, he shewed him a skull, just dug up, which he averred to be his father's: The skull, upon handling, was found to have a bullet in it; which testimony of the truth of the sextons words, so struck the son, that he sickened at the sight, and died soon after.

## The church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to saint Mary; and, formerly belonged to the abbey of Salley, in Crayen. The earl of Egremont, is now patron.

HENRY OBRYEN, the last earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was, in the year 1714, created baron and viscount Tadcaster. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset; but, dying without issue, in the year 1742, the title became extinct.



## ROAD TO BOROUGEBRIDGE.

## STAGE VIII.

Sate, to Boroughbridge.—Newby.—

ornton-bridge.—Topcliffe.



In general, very good; the fine enclosures of and, on each side, with the lofty trees, and well-bedge-rows; render this ride exceedingly plea-

R two miles from Knaresbrough, is HAZELon the top of which, was formerly the gibbet,
execution of malefactors, within the honor of

Pour a quarter of a mile farther, on the right of road, in a low situation, is the place where it is posed stood, in former times, butts, for the purse of exercising the youth of Knaresbrough, and villages, in the practice of exchery. The land Joining, is, at this day, called Butter-hills."

PASSING the village of FERRENSBY; OR theleft, is

LOFTHOUSE-HALL, the pleasant seat of Charles Slingsby, esq. Three miles from which, is.

## MINSKIP.

.: Mine-skep, a hamper, or basket, anciently used as a measure for corn; in making of which, the people of this village, may, at some former period, have excelled.

Twe baskets of Britain, it seems, were admired is The same of the same Rome, more than 1700 years ago, as they are particularly noticed by Martial, lib. xiv., c. 49. Barbara depictis veni bascanda Britannis,

- " Sed me jam masult dicere Roma suam."
- "A basket I, by painted britons wrought;
- "And now, to Rome's imperial city brought."

In the 20th of William I., here were two carucates of arable land, three villeins, and two ploughs.

One mile from Minskip, is

# ALDBURGH,

Now a small village, where once stood Iseur, the might probably have I. In british times; whose origin lisere, which rises in the Armon the banks of the river Isere, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Savoy and Piedmont. voy and Piedmont, passes through part of Dauphiny, and empties itself into the Dieself part. and empties itself into the Rhine, near THE brigantes were, for a long time, Valence. Li Enited within Durham; but overcharged, in all probability; with their own numbers, about the commencement of christianity, they detatched a strong party across the bills; which extend from Derbyshire to Scotland, and; into the countries of Sistuntificand Volantii, be yound them. These; apprehensive of the invasion; and providing against the danger, seem to have wise by entered into a strict and intimate alliance. They entered into a strict and intimate alliance. They entered, however, in vain; unable, with their whited forces, to resist the vigour of the invaders, they were obliged to submit; when all that extensive region that is now divided into the five counties of Durham, York, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, owned their subjection to the brigantian capital, Iseur.

HERE reigned, before the year 50, Venutius, and his preem Cartismandua; who, in concert with her paramour, Volocatus, to contrived to depose that brave but unfortunate prince. The brothers and relations of Venutius, called in allies; and, by their assistance, reduced Cartismandua to extremities. On her application to the romans, their light troops, and cohorts, were sent to her assistance.

In the mean time, Caractacus, king of the silures, famous for his military exploits, having defended his country against the romans, for nine successive years, was, at length, entirely defeated, and sought for pro-

Tacitus Ann., lib. xvi.,

<sup>†</sup> Who had been armor-bearer to Venutius.

refus kept s raised to vernment. ler the briwith corns y water, as for which was mades Carausius, or landingthe river. r frequently rhich would borcalis, or e, to lay up was carried. called Lec-

years after when the is martor apwith many the siege of

been altered rwards, unBurges (Perint their Own

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Dioclesiane,

THERE IN chains of Si of divers ki

\* Burchs \*

stums, lamps, of various forms; fragments of acqueducts, covered with roman tiles, 16 inches long, 12 broad, and two thick; TESSALATED PAVEMENTS, of different forms and beauty, the largest and most entire piece of which, was found, some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage: is carefully preserved; and, with several other curiosities, remains for public inspection. The learned Roger Gale was of opinion, that these pavements were the floors of the banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or boths, in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times. That the ruins of this ancient city have raised the ground, considerably above it's former surface, is very evident, from the situation of these pavements, which are near two feet below the present ievel

throwing up a turnpike way, within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, 216 feet in length, and 24 in breadth; the two outsides, were exactly parallel to each other, running from These foundation—well them were several partitions, ted, three feet this were of stone, strongly cementation.

These feet this were of stone, strongly cementation, three feet this were of stone, strongly cementation.

Tax form of this city," was nearly a square: It's walls, which may yet be traced, measured, in circumference, 2,500 yards.

<sup>\*</sup> See the above plan, copied from Drake :--a, The church, --b, Borough-Mil.--c, Stadforth-hith.--a, Bruinfettreeti---y, Old road, from York.--r, Road to Botoughkridge.--k, Road to Encrebrough,---p, Teaminted percentas.---u, The river Uru.

#### ALDEURGH.

of March, 1794, the foundation of opened, for the purpose of procune west side, leading from thence to The breadth, was 15 feet; and depth, umber of feet below the surface. At red layers of red grit stone, in irreguid with lime and coarse sand, which seven feet deep; then, eight feet bles, bedded in blue clay, resting on Within, or near the foundation, were e time, pieces of urns, several querns, rns of deer,\* sawn off apparently with also, a small head of a cow, in brass, esent lo or Isis. That the old britons of Isis, is the opinion of Burton, in on Antoninus: And Sammes, in his ies, mentions two roman inscriptions, ; one, in Germany, and the other, proves, from the authority of Bocvorship of that idol, was introduced y the phœnicians; and from thence, bt into Britain, by some of the early Thames and the Ure, appear both to sacred to Isis, as the Wharfe was to itraction of the words Isis and Ure, rmination, are evident, in the name

osed a heathen temple formerly stood; several, sawm in a similar manner.

given, by lauricemafter it's Egypt) fi

SEVER of a gatewhere it is month of ing, on th the road, k anumber ( together, vestaria, an piece of mc finger-bone they must h evident, the -tained in the was a thin st . . the shele st posited. burning, fr , became alm - ly discontina and, fell int tury. The PA HIGHT

without the city. Several coins were also found, at the same time; amongst which, was a silver one, of Titus, in fine preservation; one of the emperor Domitian; one of Allectus, who slew his friend Carunius, at York, and assumed the government of Britain, in his atead, about the year SOO; one of Constantius, the father of Constantine, the great, who died at York, about the year SOO. Some of the urns were broke, by the care-lessness of the workmen; the rest, together with the coins, are preserved by my. Flintoff, in his valuable measure, at Boroughbridges

### Borough-hill,

Formatic was the centre of the town, but removed in the year 1783, was about four yards high, and 190 in circumference. Several curious specimens of testalated povement were preserved, for public inspection, on the top of this hill, till about the year 1780. Here, also, have been found bases of pilling, roman soins, sacrificing vessels, benear, and horns of beasts, mostly stags'; from which, it is very probable, that a temple stood here, in mostly it is reary probable, bill, in latter days, the inhalitants of this beautiful week to assemble, on public business; and, particularly for the purpose; of electing members, to represent them in parliament.

Enware diagranted, to the inhabitants of this manor, the power of judging malefactors, taken either within or without the liberties; and, that they should have a gibbet, for the execution of such as should be found guilty. The gibbet stood on an eminence, about half a mile from Aldburgh.

ABOUT 70 paces distant, from the south side of the old rampart, is an eminence, called

## Studforth;

Which some suppose to have been an out-work, for the defence of the place: It's shape is nearly a semi-circle, and forms a lofty terrace, 200 feet long, and 10 or 12 feet broad. It is not improbable, but the present name of this hill may be derived from the latin stadium; a place, appointed for races and other exercises, performed by men, on foot. A noble work of this kind was built, by Domitian, at Rome; of which, this might be an humble imitation; erected by Agricola; his general, in Britain, about the same time.

The space from this terrace, to the wall of the city, would afford ample room for those recreations; and, the spectators would, from hence, have a full view of the youthful competitors, on the plain below, when engaged in their favorite exercises; the principal of which, was the Ludus Trajæ, said to have been invented by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, for the youth of Troy; and described by Virgil:

.i. پ.:

Again they close, and once again disjoin

" " In troop to troop opposed, and the to lime; " They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar,

Dryden. "With harmless rage, and well-dissembled war."

THE churches of Aldburgh, Boroughbridge, ton, and Ouseburn, are supposed, by mr. Drake, to have been built out of the ruins of Isurium. quantities might also have been sent, by water, to York. Clifford's tower, and the walls of the castle, appear to be the very same sort of stone.

The church Is a vicarage, dedicated to saint Andrew: The dean

"This vicarage of Burgh, is endowed with all the and chapter of York, are patrons. oblations of the parishioners, and with mortuaries, excepting of Tive cattle; it also hath the tithe of orchards and virgults, and increase of cattle, excepting the tithe of wool and lamb. In which respect, the vicar shall cause the mother-church, with it's chapels of Dunsford and Boroughbridge, to be honestly serv-

ON the outside of the vestry-wall, is a figure; by some supposed to represent Pan, or Silvahus; but is, beyond all doubt, that of Mercury; as part of the cadal ensand the aloe, on the cap, are yet perceptible:

The height of the figure, is two feet five inches.

Be church-yard, is a grave stone, placed on low

the year 1727; when the three daughters of the last male heir, married as follows:

Esther Aldburgh, to William Scruton ... 1606.

Elizabeth Aldburgh, to Peter Burnand ... 1705.

Mary Aldburgh, to William Ware ... . 1717.

Some of whose descendants, are now living in the neighbourhood.

In this church were garlands, hung up; in memory of young maidens and batchelors; a practice of very old date, and derived from pagan antiquity, with some variations. The heathens crowned their sepal-chres with garlands of flowers; and, the christians, im the earliest ages, placed the garlands at the heads of deceased virgins. In latter times, they were hung over the entrance into the choir; and the names of the deceased, inscribed upon each of them.—These garlands were meant, as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church.

On the communion-table, stands a brass dish, on which are embossed, the figures of Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent; with the following inscription, round the border:

## NIC MBARIAIZE HOSLUCKIZE. LVCNICHBAR:

### Vicars of Aldburgh:

1316-William de Carleton.

1340-Roger de Giblington.

1349—William Anby.

1362-Robert Bonde

1362-John de Fulford.

-Thomas de Escriks.

1372-John de Wintworth.

1373-John de Kilburne.

· u380-Thomas Myton.

-Henry Arke.

1390-Alan Cochon.

1490-Robert Langhley,

1428- John Pape.

1430-Robert Bardsey.

1478-William Normanby.

1478-John Preston.

1487-William Shake.

1488—John Jackson

1524-William Garthing

1537-Nic. Holme

1541—Robert Marshall

1560—James Plummer

1569-Thomas Sowrbie

1585-Thomas Hundersley

1611-John Tapsell

1612-Richard Nightingale

1616-William Warde

1622-John Waddington

1629-Michael Gilbert

1677—Edward Morris

1720—Thomas Elcock

1730-William Bowman

1744—Francis Wanley

1750-Henry, Goodricke

1801-Robert Wirell

THE register for this parish, begins with the year 1538.

The late Mark Smithson, eaq., of Aldburgh, who died November 21, 1789, left £100. per annum, to the poor of this place, for ever: This money is in the funds; and, the manner of applying the charity, is described on a large board, elegantly painted, and affixed to a pillar, at the north end of the church.

This borough, sends two members to parliament; the first return of which, was in the year 1542; when John Gascoigne and John Brown were returned. In the Parliamentary Journals, vol. x., anno 1690, is the following passage:

"RESOLVED, That the right of election, in the borough of Aldburgh, in Yorkshire, is not in the

#### ELLINTHORF.

Tumber of burgesses, holding by burgagebut, the inhabitants paying scot and lot, Tight to vote."

hands of Edward, the confessor; and, afin those of the conquerors: It contained,
three villages, Clareton, Hilton, and Burton,
the hands of the king, who had here six vilthe hands of the king, who had here six vilthe soccage of Ellinthorp, Milby, Fellescliffe,
Lali, Clifton, Timble, Wipeley, and Stainley.

elee opposite bank of the river, is a small vil-

## ELLINTHORP;

Dility; adel, (saxon) noble; ling, at the end denotes youth, as stripling, &c.; a title of ongst the english saxons, properly belonging this place, as having once been the resisaxon prince.

miles north—east of Aldburgh, was a fumu-

## Devil-Cross;

ed

elevation was about 18 feet, and circum-

ference, at the base, 370 feet. It was broken into, some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the tùrnpike-road, leading from Aldburgh to York. The soil consisted, first, of a black earth, and under that, a red sandy gravel; human bones, entire, and urns, of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse; some ornamented, and others quite plain. The annexed print, is a representation of one of them, dug up here, in the year 1756; now

The tameles, by this means, both quite disappeared; and, the place is now a sund-pit.

in the possession of Humphrey Senhouse, esq., of Nether-hall, near Cockermouth. It was nine inches in height, and 52 in circumference.

In the year 1776, was found, at about 200 yards distance from this tumulus, a votive stone, of a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and 19 inches diameter; inscribed:

Various have been the conjectures, concerning this inscription; which has proved, hitherto, a crux criticorum. A learned antiquary, in a late periodical publication, has given it to Decius, the successor of Philip, in the empire: says, it is evidently a military stone; and fills up the void in the Roman History of Britain, in those disordered times of the roman empire, where history itself is almost silent.

Many coins were found in this tumulus, of various emperors; particularly of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan. The legend and figures, on two of them, were as follows:



#### . IMP. C.AS. VESPASIAN AUG. COS. Him

#### Reverse.

#### S. C.

Fig.—An eagle, with it's wings expanded, standing on a globe.

CEȘAR AUG. F. DOMITIANUS COS. VI..

#### Reverse.

#### PRINCEPS INVENTUTIS.

Fig.—Health, supported by a column; with a seppent, in her right hand; and a goblet, in her left.

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Vide Gent. Magazine, August, 1787. 2 E 2 It is very probable, that this was a public cemetery; and, when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, might still be used for the purpose of interment: Hence we may account for the great number of bones, on one side of the tumulus, separate from the urns; the great difference in the sizes of the urns, also seems to favor this conjecture. It's present name, Deuil, derived from the french, implies the place of mourning: Especially, as it was usual, in the early ages of christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence; at which places, funeral processions used to stop, set down the bier, and use certain ceremonies, expressive of mourning and woe.

AT a small distance from Deuil-Cross, is a village, called

#### MARTON:

(q. d., Mere-ton.) The mere or pool, which probably gave name to this place, is not now to be seen; but, is supposed to have once covered about 14 acres of marshy ground, now called "The Carrs;" where, in making drains, pieces of boats and oars have been frequently found. In 1797, one whole boat was discovered, which was broken to pieces, in digging up, by the carelesness of the laborers: It appeared to have been one of those small boats, which fishermen usually fasten to the sterns of the larger vessels; and, in which, they preserve their fish a-live; as the bottom plank

had, similar to those, a number of round holes in its for admitting the water. The romans set a high value on their vivaria. Pliny informs us, that a small villa, belonging to C. Hirrius, was, on account of the fishponds, sold for £ \$2,291. 13s. 4d. Juvenal, sat, 4th, blames Crispinus, for his having paid an enormous price for a single fish.

The lavish slave,
Six thousand pieces, for one barbel, gave:
Do scales and fine bear price to this excess?
He might have bought the faherman, for less!

The distance from Isurium, makes it not improbable, that this may have once been a roman villa: The vicinity of the tumulus, at Deuil-Cross, which certainly contained the remains of persons of distinction, favors the conjecture. Some traces of the foundations of a large pile of buildings, may yet be seen, in a place, called "Hall-garth," near the church,

#### BOROUGHBRIDGE:

A market town, situate on the great north road, about mid-way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two members to parliament; hath a market, on Saturdays; and several fairs, annually; the principal of which, begins the 18th of June, and continues a week: Great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers, from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and

here races, amountly. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to saint James. In the market-place, stands a very next fluted column, of the deric order. The little rivulet which runs into the Ure, at this place, is named Tuz, perhaps a contraction of Tutelina,\* one of the inferior rural deities of the heathers, who had the tutelage of corn.

BEFORE the conquest, the great north road lay through the city of Burgh; and erosed the Ure, by a wooden bridge, opposite Milby. After the norman conquest, the road was turned, and a bridge of wood also erected, about half a mile above, and called Burgh-Bridge. In process of time, houses were erected, for the entertainment of travellers; these increasing, formed a considerable village; which, at length, became a market town; and, began to return members to parliament, in the year 1557; RANULPH CHOLMONDLEY and CHRISTOPHER WRAY, esqrs., being it's first representatives.

THE family of Tancred possessed lands here, hefore the year 1200; their ancient manaion is now converted into the Crown Inn.

THE following account of the battle fought here.
betwixt the forces of Edward IL, and those of the dis-

<sup>\*</sup> She had a temple at Rome, on Mount Appeting.

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#4 #4 "frede de Bohun; syr Roger Clyfford was sore wonded on the hedde; syr William Sulley, and syr Roger Bernefeld, were slayne. Then went Thomas Lancastre into a chapel, denying to rendre hymself to Harkeley, and said, looking on the crucifix, Good Lord, I rendre myself to thee, and put me yn-to thy mercy. Then they toke of his cote armoreres and put on hym a ray cote or goune, one of his mennes' liveryes; and, carried him, by water, to York, where they threw balles of dyrte at hym. And the residue of the baron's part, were persuid from place to place; and, to the chirch-hold was no reverence gyven; and, the father pursuid the sunne, and the sunne, the father.

"At this batayle were taken, on the baron's parte,
"syr Roger Clyfford, sir John Montbray, syr Willi"am Tuchet, syr William de Fitz-William, and di"vers other barons; and, sir Hugh Dandeley was
"taken the day after, and sent to the king; and after,
put yn prison, and should have been put to deth,
"but, that he had married Gilbert of Clare's daughter,
"the kyng's niece; syr Bartholemew Badelesmere was
"taken at Stowe-parke, in the manor of the bishop of
"Lincoln, that was his nephew.

"THE kyng hearing of this discomfiture, cam with the Dispensars, and other nobles, his adherents, to Pontefracte. Syr Andrew Harkeley brought Thomas of Lancastre, to Pontefracte, to the kyng; and, there was put in a towre, that he had newly

made, toward the abbay; and, after juged in the " hall, sodenly, by the justices, syr Hugh Dispensar-" the father; syr Aimer, counte of Pembroke; syr " Edmunde, counte of Kent; syr John de Britayne; " and syr Robert Malmethor, that pronounced his " judgment: Then Thomas Lancastre sayd, Shaul . I dy without answer? Then a certayne Gascoyne " toke him away, and put a pillid broken hat or hoode " on his hedde, and set him on a lene white jade, with-" out bridle: Thus he was carred, sum throwing " pelottes of dyrt at hym; and, having a freer precher, 44 for his confessor, with hym, on-to a hylle, withoute " the toune; where he knelid down, toward the este, 🤲 on-tylle one Hughin de Muston caused him to turne " his face towarde Scotlande, wher kneling, a villayne, " of London, cut off his hedde; ii. cal., Aprilis, 4 A. D. 1321."

Thus fell one of the most powerful noblemen, England ever gave birth to; who constantly employed his power, in endeavouring to secure to the people, their privileges and liberties.

THE following noblemen were, also, executed, at Pontefracte, the day after:—Lord Warren de Lisle, lord William Touchet, lord Thomas Mandute, Henry de Bradburne, lord Fitz-William, the younger, and lord William Cheney; the lords Clifford, Mowbray, and Deynville, were executed at York.

On raising the banks, to prevent floods, at this

place, in the year 1792; a great number of human bones, with pieces of broken swords and other armor, were found, a little below the bridge; most probably, the remains of the slain, in this battle.

The menor of Aldburgh, of which this is a part, remained vested in the crown, from the conquest to the reign of Charles I.; when it was sold, by that monarch, to certain citizens of London; from whom, it passed through several hands, till the year 1701, when it was purchased, by John, duke of Newcastle; in which noble family, it still remains:

. A:little westward of the bridge, are those stupent, done monuments of antiquity, called

#### The Arrows:

They are three large obelisks, of a pyramidical form, fluted towards the top, by their continual exposure to the weather. They stand nearly in a line, from north to south. Some have supposed them to be factitious, und not real stone; as there is no quarry of that sort of stone, within less than 10 miles of the place; and that they are too large, to have been brought from such a distance. This supposition is entirely removed, by the instance of the vast pile, at Storie-henge, whose stones were brought 15 miles; and, the obelisk before saint Peter's, at Rome, which is 85 feet in height, and was brought from Egypt, by the order of Julias Casar;

Obclisks at B. Bridge

. . . of the statue of the Czar Peter, the great, whose weight was 1200 tons. This immense stone being found in a swamp, the count Carburi, of Cefalonia, raised it thereout, and drew it upon rolling balls, several miles, by land, then embarked it on a float, and conducted it down to Petersburgh, between two ships; and, again disembarked it. "This work," says governor Pownal, "appears to me, not only the "greatest operation of mechanics, which was ever "effected in our world, but unique."

In the year 1709, the ground, about the centre obelisk, was opened nine feet wide. At first, a good soil
was found, about a foot deep; and then, a course of
stones, rough, and of several kinds, but most were
large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay,
and so for four or five courses round; under these, was
a strong clay, so hard, that the spade could not affect
it; this was near two yards deep from the surface; and,
a little lower, was the bottom of the stone, festing upon clay: As much of the stone as was within ground,
was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather. The entire height, is 30 feet 6 inches, from the

W. The foundation round the bottom of this obelish, and that of the wall of Isurium, being probles and clay, the primitive content of this is britons; shew them both to have been constructed by the same people; The knowledge of preparing and using lime, was first brought here, by the romans.

The marks of the chisel, upon this, beneath ground, assure us they are not composition, but natural stone; and that, of the most common sort we have in the north of England, called the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit: Large rocks of the same stone, and from whence probably these obelisks were taken, are at Plumpton, before-mentioned, and within 10 miles of this place.

Dr. Stukeley supposes them to have been erected, long before the arrival of the romans in Britain; and, that here was, in british times, the great Panegyre of the druids; the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Isthmian, and Nemean meetings, and games, among the grecians; and that those obelisks were the metæ of the races: The remembrance of which, is transmitted in the present great fair, held at Boroughbridge, on saint Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion, they were british deities; and grounded it, upon the custom of the phænicians and the greeks; -nations, that were undoubtedly acquainted with Britain, before the arrival of the romans; who set up unpolished stones, to the honor of their gods. The origin of all idolatry, is almost the same. The Mercury of old Greece, was not that winged herald, now represented, but a square stone; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the

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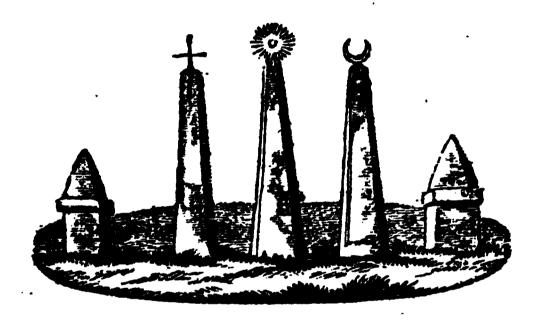
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of these obelisks, is nearly the same as those remaining in some of the circuses at Rome.

Supposing a course to be formed, of an oblong figure, including these obelisks, as before described; seven times round such course, would be about five miles.

#### THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS, AT ROME.



The circumstance, also, of their foundation, deserves our attention; being bedded round, with the same materials as the walls of Isurium, i. e., pebbles and blue clay; which evidently shows them both to have been the work of the same people. As to the ornaments, which might once have adorned the summits of these obelisks, we cannot expect to see the least vestage of them, at this day.

THE NORTH OBELISK, is 18 feet high; and is supposed to weigh near 36 tons.

THE CENTRE OBELISE, is 199 feet distant from

the first, 92 feet 6 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 56 tons.

THE SOUTH OBELISK, 360 feet distant from the middle one, is 22 feet 4 inches high; and, supposed to weigh 50 tons.

THREE miles from Boroughbridge, is

### **NEWBY:**

SITUATED on the eastern bank of the river Ure. In the time of Edward I., Alexander de Nubie held this territory; who was succeeded therein, by Roger, his son and heir.

In the reign of Charles II., sir John Crosland, knt., was seated here; who died, in the year 1670, and was buried at Ripon; where his monument remains.

He was succeeded by sir Edward Blacket, bart., eldest son of sir Walter Blacket, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, bart.; who rebuilt the house, at the expence of £32,000. He was thrice married, had a numerous issue; and, was succeeded, in title and estate, by his som Edward; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, sir Edward Blacket; bart.; he died, in the year 1718, and was buried at Ripon.

He was succeeded, in this estate, by John, his second surviving son; who sold it to Richard Weddell, esq.: He was succeeded by William Weddell, esq., his son; by whose death, April 29, 1792, this, with other estates, devolved to the right honorable Thomas Weddell Robinson, lord Grantham.

THE mansion is of brick; and, commands a fine prospect over the country, almost to York. The situation was chosen, and the building designed, by sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1705.

THE avenues, shrubberies, and walks, are disposed with the utmost elegance.

#### In the Hall

Is an organ; on the front of which, is a faun, presenting his syrinx. Above the organ, stands a lion, with a cupid, seated on his back, playing on a lyre; the harmony of which, seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet:

- " Music has charms to sooth a savege breast;
- "To soften rocks, and bend the anotted oak."

OVER the fire-place, is a picture of saint Margaret, by Carracci: A fine landscape, with a large group of cattle, by Rosso de Tivoli: A large inlaid table, of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of 171 pieces; also, two other tables, of egyptian granite.

#### The Parlor.

TWENTY feet square; a chimney-piece, and table, of egyptian granite. Over the chimney-piece, is a full-length picture of mr. Weddell, when at Rome, pointing to a statue of Cleopatra; Thomas, the first lord Grantham, and his lady; and Thomas, the late lord Grantham, by sir Joshua Reynolds.

### The Dining-room,

SIXTY feet, by 20; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments, painted in a very beautiful and pleasing-manner. Passing from hence, through the anti-chamber, you enter

### The Drawing-room,

FORTY feet, by 26. This room is hung with the richest, and most beautiful tapestry, in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world; exciting the admiration of every beholder: Here nature is exactly copied, and the figures and flowers, represented as accurately as under the finest pencil. The two pier glasses, are eight feet long, and five broad; under each, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large table, of the most beautiful verd antique marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments, by cornices, elegantly worked, and gilt; in the divisions, are Phaeton, attended by the hours; Diana, and her nymphs; and Venus, and the Graces; all by Eucchiro.

### The Library,

Twenty feet square. Over the chimney-piece, Apollo, rewarding poetry.

### The Statue-gallery:

This repository, consists of a suit of three apart-2 F 3

ments; the first, is square; the second, a rotunda, with a domed ceiling; and, the third, another square. The statues, are as follow: A beautiful Venus, antique, of delicate workmanship, inimitable grace, and sientific proportion; it is, indeed, the jewel of this col-Apollo, an antique whole-length statue, resting himself against the trunk of a tree, after having destroyed the serpent, Python: A Silenus, with a skin full of wine: A small muse: A girl, crying, with a bird's nest in her hand: A bust of Hercules, placed on a tripod, with three basso-relieves, of various figures of bacchantes, upon it: A dacian king: A boy, laughing, with a bird in his hand, very fine: Epicurus: Galatea: A bust of Caracalia: A statue of Geta: A bust of Septimus Severus: Ganymede, offéring a small bird to an eagle: A woman, incognito: A brutus: A fine statue of a muse: A bust of Caligula: A very fine statue of Minerva: A Faustina: A bust of Jupiter: A piping boy: A figure, representing the four elements: A negro's head: An immense antique sarcophagus, of veined marble, grey and white, 20 feet in circumference, nine in length, five in height, and three in width; which will contain 214 gallons: rests on four large feet, representing the paws of a lion; above each of which, is carved, a head of one of those animals.—When this extraordinary, and very surjeus vessel was found, we are told, it contained some remains of a human skeleton, enclosed in a sheet of silver. Two small sarcophaguses; one of which, is or-

### Lodge, in the Flower-garden:

A billiard-table: A bust of Ariadne: A bust of Bacchus. Over the chimney-piece, is a basso-relievo of Apollo, pursuing Daphne. On the wainscot, are a number of paintings, representing monkeys, in a great variety of whimsical habits, and various attitudes.

RETURNING from Newby, to Milby, four miles; and from thence, four miles more, through a level country; Brafferton-hall, and church, appearing on the right, you arrive at

## THORNTON-BRIDGE HOUSE:

THE ancient mansion was taken down, and rebuilt, about the year 1804. It had been successively the residence of the ancient families of Courtney, Nevile, and Strickland. Sir Thomas Strickland, of Thornton-bridge, was created a knight banneret, in the field, by king Charles I.: He was one of the privy council to king James II.; whom he followed into France, and died there: He was interred in the church of the english nuns, at Rhoan; where a handsome monument was erected, to his memory.

THE arms of this family are—sable; three escallops, within a bordure, ingrailed, argent. Supporters.—On the dexter side, a stag; on the sinister, a buil, with a star on his breast. Crest.—On a close helmet, a full-topt holly bush. Motto.—"Sans mal."

#### ONE mile from hence, are the villages of

### HELPERBY & BRAFFERTON;

Whose church, dedicated to saint Austin, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Swale; a river, famous, in the early ages of christianity; wherein, Austin or Paulinus, about the year 620, baptized their christian converts, to the number of 10,000 men, besides women and children; from which circumstance, this river was styled, The Jordan of England.

On the south side of the chancel, are the arms of the Neviles, and other quarterings, carved on stone; and underneath, in Saxo-monastic characters:

# ORATE PRO ANIMA RADULPHI NEVILE, FUNDATOR---

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

On the largest bell is, also, inscribed—RADULPHYS NEVILE, ARMIGER, I. H. S., 1598.

In the window of the chancel, painted on glass, are the arms of Nevile—Impaling, azure; a cross botone, or.

At the distance of three miles, from Thorntonbridge, is

### TOPCLIFFE;

WHICH Leland thus describes: "It is an uplandish

town; whose pretty manor-place, stands on a hill, about half a mile from the town, almost on the ripe of the Swale." Here is a fair, for sheep, July 17; and, the day following, for horses, and borned cattle.

In the year 949, the states of Northumberland assembled at this place; and, took the oath of allegiance to Eadred, the west saxon; who was the first monarch, that was styled king of Britain.

WILLIAM DE PERCY had this manor, with many others, given him by the conqueror; and, had here, in the 20th of William I., 26 carucates of land, taxable; 35 villeins, and 14 borders. Here was then a wood, half a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole manor was three miles long, and two broad. Rent, £5.

THE mansion of this very ancient and noble family, stood at about half a mile distance from the village; the ruins of which, are now called

#### Maiden-bower:

In the year 1489, the parliament had granted king Henry a subsidy, for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy, in the north, that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, the fourth earl of Northumberland, then lord lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote, to inform the king of the discontent; and praying an abatement: The king wrote back, signifying, that the tax should be paid, to the utmost;

and no mitigation, whatsoever, allowed. This message being delivered, by the earl, with too little caution, the populace rose; and, supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into the house, at Topcliffe, and slew the earl, with several of his attendants.

This nobleman, married a daughter of William. Herbert, the first earl of Pembroke; who, together with her lord, hath a monument in Beverley-minster.\*

THOMAS PERCY, earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken, at his house here; but, was afterwards seized and beheaded, at York, in the year 1572.

In the year 1646, the scots' army lay in this neighbourhood; and, it was agreed, betwixt the english

The following extract from the Northumberland household book, containing the regulations and establishments of the fifth earl of North-umberland, at his castles, in Yorkshire, in the year 1512; shows what were then the visues of a morning meal, with people of the first distinction:

- BREAKPASTIS FOR FLESH DAYS.

Breakfastis for my lorde, and my lady:

Burst, a loof of brede, in trenchors, two manchets, one quart of bere,
a quart of wine, half a chyne of mutton, or els a chyne of beif boiled.

BREAKTASTIS FOR THE NURCY,

For my lady Margaret, and mr. Yngram Percy;

Item, a manchet, one quarte of bere, and three mutton bongs boiled.

BREAKFASTIS FOR MY LADY'S GENTYLWOMEN:

Item, a loof of household brede, a pottell of bere, and three mutton
bonys boiled, or els a pece of beif beiled.

parliament, and the scots' commissioners, that when 100,000 pounds were paid, by the former; and, the money arrived at Topcliffe, the later, with their army, should quit all their garrisons, on the south of Tyne, within 10 days.

On the 11th of May, 1646, king Charles I.; passed through this village, with the scots' army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The king dined here; and, took leave of sir Henry Slingsby, bart., one of his most faithful servants.\*

### The Church,

A vicarage, dedicated to saint Columbus, was granted, by William de Percy, in 1226, to the cathedral of York; the dean and chapter of York, are patrons. Here are several monuments; the most remarkable, are those of Thomas de Topclyff, and his lady, whose effigies, at full-length, on a grave-stone, inlaid with brass, are in the north aile. He died, 1965.

This family was very ancient, and seemed to have been attached to the Percys:—They bore, for their arms, per pale, or, and sable, three crescents counterchanged.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, was rector of saint Mary's, castlegate, York, 1302.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, rector of All-saints, in York, 1466.

<sup>·</sup> Vide sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

### BOND.

Harrogate, to

Two miles and a half free-school; endowed, in the

ral Robert Long: It hath a of a valuable library 3

quartos, 344 Octa vona, 19 d

hiet, 15 pamphlets, and 13 besides pair of globes intropents: Of Blowner Kept

placed in a meat room.

The eight and the place of the pl bis lidy, by Big large or e.

are the pic

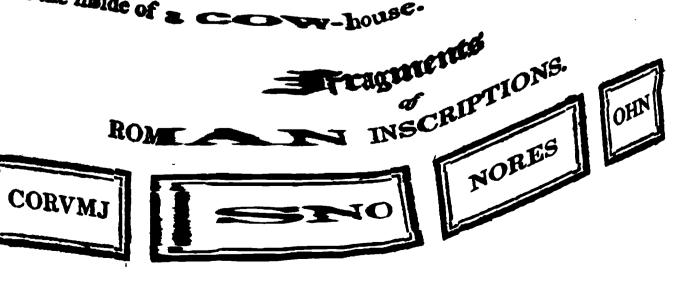
Laving Bond Cates scho Walt Pateley - bridge seas send

Contract of the state of the st

HERE, tradition says, was originally a roman tower, or fortress; which was, afterwards, converted into Brimham-Brimham-grange, a dairy-house to Fountains albey; and, has lately furnished materials, for erecting which present farm 1 present farm-house, barn, and other offices, are situated at 12 are situated at the bottom of a small dale, on the western rivulet, which rivulet, which nearly washes the walls, on the remains of a side. On the second side of the remains of a side. side. On the eastern side, are seen the remains of a large canal, or figh. Iarge canal, or fish-pond; which, they say, conducted ed with water, by ed with water, by means of leaden pipes, the summit of the from a reservoir, means of hills. from a reservoir, 'now a pond, at present, from the hill above: The pond. ans of the summit on the summit of the summi manove: The pond is separated, at present, in form, high-road, by a stone fence; and is of an irregular form.

The house, and baseveral of 41

THE house, and barn, are built of squared grit stones; weral of these storm several of these stomes, have inscriptions on them; some in roman, others, have monastic characters; appears, as in some in roman, others, in saxo monastic characters to appears, as if they or he use to which appears, as if they wed their preservation in carrying up the viilding; forthe use to which the were applied, in carrying placed building; for some were applied. and several are placed in the inside of building; for some were applied, and several are placed on the inside of a come on the inside of a Co-house.



kindle prodigious fires, in all their sacred places; and, performed sacrifices, with many other solemnities.

The situation overtops the adjacent country; and, commands a most extensive prospect. Imagination here, might conceive, the aspiring castles of the giant Titans, and view the cloud-clapped battlements laid prostrate, by the irresistible hand of Omnipotence—those battlements, which Omnipotence alone was able to subvert. Here, too, fancy paints the vestiges of two noble amphitheatres; where a flat area, of near a circular form, is surrounded with a group of lofty columns; and, whose entablatures are beautifully mantled, with tufts of ling. But, the scenery is so various, from different points of view, and change of light and shade, that it is impossible either for language to give it adequate expression, or convey a satisfactory representation.

THE cylindrical apertures, are very numerous, and of different diameters: Some perforate the rocky mass, entirely; others, reach only a few feet: But, two of them, called

#### The Cannon-rocks,

Are exceedingly remarkable. The diameter of their perforations is about 12 inches; and nearly, if not accurately, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates a huge bulk of rock, accessible at the lower end of the aperture; the more elevated extremity terminates at the opposite side, where the face of

the rock, is perpendicular; and, the opening, inaccessible, as well as invisible. To a person, stationed on this side, the voice of another, placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally; and, as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and, on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, and of equal dimensions; they are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width, and the same, in depth; and, might serve for the insertion of two pedestals, or props, which, it is not improbable, may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol; for these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice, and giving it's tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence, and terrible solemnity; and, by the artful management of the druid priests, might, occasionally, become instruments for the promulgation of oracular decrees.

An ancient monument of druidical superstition, is now to be seen, in Westminster; i. e., The stone, in the coronation chair; which was called, by the ancient irish, liag fail; or, the fatal stone: "On which," says Toland, "the kings of Ireland used to be inaugurated, in the times of heathenism, on the hill of Tarah:" Which, being enclosed in a wooden chair, was thought to emit a sound, under the rightful candidate; (a thing, easily managed by the druids,) but, to be mute, under a man of a bad title. The

druidical oracle, is in verse; and, thus translated:

"The lowland scots, have rhym'd it thus:

Except old saws do feign,

And wizard wits be blind,

The scots, in place must reign

Where they this stone shall find."

ABOUT a quarter of a mile west of the great cannon-rock, is a druid circle, 30 feet in diameter; near
which, are several small tumuli, or carns; the largest,
not more than 18 feet in diameter: They are formed
of earth and stones; and, 13 of them, are ranged in
a circular manner. Two of them were opened, a few
years ago; when, some ashes were found, near the bottom of each, and, the stones bore the marks of fire.

HERE are, also, several large tumuli; one of which, about 80 yards west of the great cannon, measures 150 feet, in circumference: It is worth remarking, that the place, where most of these tumuli are found, is, at this day, called "Graffa-plain," i.e., The plain of graves.

The following print, is a representation of a very singular rock, which must, undoubtedly, have been a rock-idol; or, a stone, consecrated to some principal deity: It is 46 feet in circumference, and seems to have been separated from the adjoining rock. The pedestal it rests upon, is, at the top, only one foot, by two feet seven inches. The marks of the tool are, visible, in many places, particularly on the base of the pedestal, which has been shaped into a polygon, tending towards a hexagon; but, part of the sides has

#### BRIMH!

been defaced, by time. '
of shaping this rock, and
ther proof of the druids 1
of mechanism."

NEAR this rock, is a la: have been thrown down, i \* Archalologia, v outward surface, is a bason, 18 inches in diameter; and, also, a larger cavity, of an irregular shape. This fragment is two feet thick, 15 long, and seven broad. Near that very large rock, which appears to have been split from top to bottom, is another fragment, with a similar cavity and bason, on it's surface; which has also, been thrown down, from the adjoining rock. There is not the least doubt, but that most of the druidical altars, which the strength or art of man could subvert, were either thrown down, or otherwise defaced, by the romans, saxons, and danes; whilst many others, on the summits of our highest rocks, have withstood not only all human force, but the conquering power of time, and the rage of storms and tempests, through a long course of revolving ages.

THAT this was a place, set apart, for the celebration of religious rites, during the dark ages of pagan superstition, there can be little doubt; from the great number of tumuli seen here, similar in situation to those near Stone-henge, within view of the place of solemn meeting; and, the like consideration, that the moderns bury in church-yards, and consecrated grounds.

In digging for peats, among these rocks, have been found the roots and stems of oak, fir, and other trees: Branches of the holly, and mountain-ash, are now seen, in many parts of this place, issuing from the clefts of the rocks. Of plants, here are the cloud-berry, whortle-berry, wood-sorrel, climbing fumitory, branched polypody; and, heath, with white flowers.

In the centre of this most picturesque scene, is a house, with suitable offices: It was built, for the reception of company, resorting to the place, by the noble owner of the estate, William, lord Grantley, in the year 1792.

HAVING viewed these stupendous rocks, we can be at no loss in accounting for the Boroughbridge obelisks—Whether they were drawn from Plumpton, or Brimham, is a matter of indifference; here is certainly a source, for supplying great numbers of them.

THAT this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts, and birds, peculiar to the forest, is evident, from the following grants, to the monks of Fountains:

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, and Nigel, his son, gave to the monks of Fountains, half a carucate of land here.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, Nigel and Robert, his sons, gave all Brimham, to the monks of Fountains; reserving to themselves, yearly, a buck, a wild-boar, a kid, and what birds they should take.

And, in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds, in the whole forest of Brimham, for the use of the infirmary, at Fountains; and, allowed the monks to have their own foresters.

FROM some parts of this place, is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd; at the bottom of which, the river is seen for many miles, till lost in it's various windings, amongst the distant mountains.

#### STAGE X..

Harrogate, to Allerton-Mauleverer.—Whixley.
—Kirby-hall.—Nun-monkton.—Benning-burgh.—Red-house.

### ALLERTON\*-MAULEVERER;

THE seat of a family of that name, for more than 500 years: The name, in ancient writings, is called Malus Leporarius Mal-leveror, or the Bad Hunter. Arms.—Sable, three greybounds, current, in pale argent, collared, or.

WILLIAM MAULEVERER, the first of that name, after the conquest.—Richard, the first of that name, built the old church, here, dedicated to saint Martin. Sir John Mauleverer; obit 1400: He married Eleanor, daughter of sir Piers Middleton.—Sir Halneth was high-sheriff, 1420, and 1422: He married the

<sup>\*</sup> Allerton.—Nothing was more familiar, in former ages, than for towns, or territories, to receive names from that sort of wood, with which they abounded. Thoresby.

#### ALLERTON-MAT

daughter and heiress of Alex the sixth, married Isabel, daug enfield.-Sir John, married Ali Banks.—Sir Thomas, married of John de la River.—Sir Rici daughter of sir Robert Plumpton ed Eleanor, daughter of sir / Richard, high-sheriff, 1558.—§ baronet, in the year 1640; toc liament; raised a regiment of foot, for their service; was go afterwards of Hull: He marri sir Thomas Wilbraham, knt.cond baronet, was high-sheriff the third baronet.—Sir Richar married Barbara, daughter of bart.: He died, in the year and heir, sir Richard Maulev aged 26 years, unmarried; a will, to his mother, the lady ed, secondly, John, lord Ar Cornwall; by whom he had is esq., master of the mint, and for Knaresbrough: He married by whom, he had several chi their infancy: He dying, in his estates to his lady; who and left this estate to William count Galway; from whom,

Robert, the present viscount; who, in the year 1786, sold it to his royal highness, Frederick, duke of York; who, with his royal brother, the prince of Wales, resided here, some time, in the month of October, 1787; and, in the month of June, 1789. The whole estate, containing 4525 acres, was purchased by colemel Thomas Thornton; who, in 1805, sold it to the right honorable Charles lord Stourton.

#### The House

Is an elegant mansion, built by the duke of York; and stands upon an easy rising ground, within four miles of Knaresbrough, six from Wetherby, seven from Harrogate, and 13 from York; commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and well-cultivated country. The BREAKFAST, DINING, and DRAWING-BOOMS, are each 80 feet, by 20; the BALL-ROOM, is 45 feet, by 25.

#### The Park

CONTAINS 400 acres of exceeding rich land, eaccompassed with a high wall of brick, four miles in extent; has a great variety of ground, and is well stocked with deer, and other game.

On a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an OCTAGON TOWER, consisting of two rooms. The entrance, is by a double flight of steps; both of which, and the terrace, round the building, are secured by

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ifel lake, the the seet of sir T

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Was built, son to Willer by Richa It was rebuilt, by Richa year 1748.

In the Moses, the rity. Religion, and the church.

In the choir for whole-length of knights of

Stapleton; and her second husband, John Hopton, of Hungerskill, esq.; she died January 31, 1703; and he, on the 24th of April following. The arms of Hopton, are placed at the head of this monument.

On a flat stone of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of sir John Mauleverer, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of sir Piers Middleton; he died, November 30, 1400.

### The Priory

Was of the order of saint Benedict; subject to the abbey of Marmonstier, in France; founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Richard Mauleverer; who gave them the church here, and several parcels of land, with the mill, and mill-pool, in this village.—They had, also, lands in Dunsford, and Grafton.

KING HENRY II. exempted them from payment of all exactions of wapentakes, trithings, and danegeld; and from all manner of secular exactions, and foreign service. This convent was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI.; and, it's revenues settled on king's college, Cambridge.

### Priors, of Allerton-Mauleverer:

1,	Sir John de Passu	•	•	•	6	•	•	•	•	<b></b> ,
2,	Dionis Kaburus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1362.
3,	William de Virgulto	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1364.
4,	John Pratt, alias, Ne	W	po	or	t	•	•	•	•	1364,
K.	Guido de Bure	_	_	_	_					14

Offosit's to Allerto. CLARO-HILL: THE place, from is mean the road from b THE place, from is the from the he with the hear the from the he minute, called mit, on the north side, is 228 feet. nit, on the north side, as was held the wapen.

Held in the people of this wapen. HEAD the people concerns, rej. rembly of the Public Concerns, relationships the laws of kin. transacting of all Piby the laws of king trict; and where district. THE hundred, A search III., disconti. free man, in such district. of the 14th of Fed to the people meeting. usiness, removed the People meeting, THE custom of the Dentake, is disting THE custom of the period, the confession of the governor of the start of the confession of the confess governor of the Edward, the usual plate in the laws of in the laws of Edward, the usual place, appointed, repaired was there met, b. appointed, repaired to there met, by that purpose; and, was After he had sons in that district. on some elevations and placed himself . hen approach. sons in that district. and placed himself then approached then which ca. ed his spear with theirs upon to conof armor, was looked upon to confi

• Clerion, a trumpet.

• Clerion, a trumpet.

• Clerion, a trumpet.

• Clerion, a trumpet.

• Perhaps that insign

ty in one common interest; and, hence the term weapontouch, or, weapontack. On the top of this mount,
is placed a fane; the roof of which, in form of an octagon, is supported by 8 pillars, 10 feet high; and,
presents the idea of one of the ancient fanes, placed
in a similar situation, almost secluded from the public
eye, by the shady foliage of surrounding trees.

ABOUT half a mile from hence, near the village of Flaxby, is an eminence, called

#### TEN-LOW:

It's circumference, at the base, is near 600 feet; height of the slope, about 90 feet. On the summit, is a circular area, 12 feet in diameter. The situation, and wide extent of country seen from hence, seem to point out this hill, as very proper for a castrum exploratorum. The etymology also favors the conjecture; being probably derived from tent, to watch, or guard; and law, a hill.

Two miles from Allerton, is the village of

### WHIXLEY;

ANCIENTLY Quixley; situated on the roman road, leading from Aldburgh to Abberford, &c.. It was, for several ages, the seat of a younger branch of

Thoresby's Ducat. Leod..

#### WHIXLEY.

the Tancred family, who bore for ron, between three escallop-shell On a wreath, an olive-tree, vert, Richard Tancred, esq.,\* marrier of Jordan Bussey; had issue, cholas.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq. daughter of Gilbert Basset, esq.; and John.

HERBERT TANCRED, esq., ma ter of Hugh Stavely, esq.; had ter, Herbert, and one daughte

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., Knaresbrough, temp. Henry daughter of Oliver Aldburgh Walter, George, William, T and one daughter.

JOHN TANCRED, esq., m of sir Ralph Babthorpe; and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, Edward III., married Aralliam Ross, of Youlton; how WILLIAM TANCRED daughter of sir Thomas I and had issue, two sons,

<sup>\*</sup> This pedigree is taken from a Whizley-hall.

HUGH TANCRED, esq., married Diama, daughter of Henry Southwell, esq.; had issue, two sons, and one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Alice, daughter of sir Richard Aldburgh, knt.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Slingsby, of Scriven, esq.; had issue, one daughter.

WILLIAM TANCRED, esq., married Anna, daughter of John Pullein, of Killinghall, esq.; had issue, four sons, and three daughters.

THOMAS TANCRED, esq., married Jane, daughter of Bernard Paver, of Branton, esq.; had issue, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES TANCRED, esq., married Barbara, daughter of William Wyvill, of Osgodby, esq.; had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

SIR RICHARD TANCRED, kat., married Mary, daughter of Francis Nevile, of Chevit, esq.; had is-

CHARLES TANCRED, esq., Francied Derothy, daughter of sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable. Burton, bart.; had issue, two sons, and four daughters.

CHRISTOPHER LAND CHRISTOPHER LAND HARriers, to king William III. Married Catherine, of Kind, Catherine, daughter of sir John Armytage, of Kirklees, bart.;

ed issue, three some, —
CHRISTOPHER TANCBED, esq., Who died in Au-

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### 370 KIRBY-HALL, & NUN-MONKTON.

was burnt, with many other churches in this neighbourhood, by the scots, in the year 1319.

THE park-wall, and most of the houses, in this village, are built of pebbles; said to have been taken from the remains of the roman road.

#### Two miles from hence, is

#### KIRBY-HALL;

THE pleasant seat of Henry Thompson, esq.. In this elegant mansion, is a very valuable collection of paintings; many of them, by the most celebrated artists, ancient and modern.

THE mausoleum, in the church-yard, at Little-Ouseburn; and, the obelisk, at the place, called "The head of the river Ouse," were both erected by a gentleman of this family.

Four miles distant from Kirby-hall, is

#### **NUN-MONKTON:**

THE seat of William Tufnell, esq.. Here was a priory of benedictine nuns; founded, in the reign of king Stephen, by William de Arches, and Ivetta, his wife: The situation, is near the conflux of the rivers Ouse and Nidd. It's yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 85l. 14s. 8d.: The site was granted, in the 29th of Henry VIII., to John Nevile, lord Latimer.

midsummer. These estates continued to be possessed by this family, till about the year 1562; when Francis Slingsby, esq., purchased Red-house, and Scaggle-thorp, of Robert Oughtred, esq.. Sir Thomas Slingsby is the present owner. The house is situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse, about seven miles north-west of York; and, was built, by sir Henry Slingsby, in the reign of Charles I., except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father.— From the terrace, is a fine view of York, it's cathedral, and neighbourhood:—Through the avenues, in the park, are seen Benningburgh, the seat of mr. Earle; Nun-Monkton, the seat of William Tufnell, esq.; Allerton-park, and tower, the seat of lord Stourton.

On the south front of the house, is inscribed:

PRO TERMINO VITE, SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

On the west front:

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS: ET IPSE, M. R. 29, 1652.

UNDER which, is the figure of a setting sun.

AT a small distance from the west front, is the place where, some ages since, stood the ancient mansion. The site is 50 yards, by 25; encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages; when every capital mansion was a fortress.

in the maid die of the state of

In the room, beautifully stained shields of arms, beautifully stained shields of arms, and vavasour; and slingsby, and Vavasour; and third, Slingsby, and Vavasour; and third, Slingsby, and this room are, all this room and for and Bellasyse.

truth, justice, temperance, in the diving a carved chimney-piece; in of the ing a carved chimney-piece; are symbolical representations of the executed.

But, what chiefly engages the stern gers, is

The great Staircase state the

Which is in the same it, all the Henry Slingsby, described in memo; as appears by a passage in the five feet in width: The posts, of a post, a creat is set,

- " friends, and my brothers-in-law; and, upon that
- " post that bears up the half-pace, that leads into the
- " painted chamber, there sits a blackamoor, (cast in
- ee lead, by Andrew Karne, ) with a candle-stick in each
- 44 hand to set a candle in, to give light to the staircase."

#### Crests.

A wivern, sable, resting his foot on a fleur-delis.—Pembroke.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, through the favor of James I., possessed, as a reward for his great skill in the arts of hunting and hawking, a prodigious estate, not less, at that time, than £18,000 a year. His manner of living was sumptuous, beyond example. His dog-kennels were superb; and, his stables vied with palaces: But, his falconry was his chief pride, which he furnished, at a wonderful expense, with birds of game, and proper persons to manage, train, and exercise them. He was lord chamberlain, to Charles I.; but, at the commencement of the civil wars, joined the parliament, and was, by them, promoted to great Honors. He died, 1649.

A coek, gules, armed, or.—VAVASOUR.

SIR WALTER VAVASOUR, eminent for his loyalty to king Charles L. He married Ursula, daughter of lord Fauconberg; and was, therefore, brother-in-law, to lady Slingsby.

A talbot, argent.—STAPYLTON.

BRIAN STAPYLTON, esq., married Frances, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

An otter, proper—WATTERTON.

THOMAS WATTERTON, esq., married Alice, sis. ter to sir Henry Slingsby.

A cock, or INGRAM.

THOMAS INGRAM, esq., eldest son of sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newsome, married a sister to lady

An eagle, azure, wings expanded.—Bethell. SIR WALTER BETHELL, knt., married Mary, sister to sir Henry Slingsby, bart.. Colonel Bethell, was a brave and gallant officer, in the service of the

A satyr. METCALF.

SIR THOMAS METCALF, knt., married Elizabeth, sister to sir Henry Slingsby.

A phoenix, argent—Fenwick.

SIR JOHN FENWICE, married Catherine, sister to sir Henry Slingsby; whose son, colonel John Fenwick, was slain at Marston-moor, 1644.

A stag's head, armed, or.—Dom. FAUCONBERG.

THOMAS BELLASYSE, the first viscount Faucon-John, beins created 1. 1. 1. His younger son, John, being created lord Bellasyse, of Worlabye, in celf in the civil wars of Charles I.; for whom, he raised six regichief comments of horse and foot whom, he raised six.

manders at the battles of the chief com
berry, and manders at the battles of Edge-hill, Newberry, and Bristol; Naseby, and, at the sie 8es of Edge hill, Newberry, — was governor of York; and Reading and Bristol; — in chief, of Was governor of York; and commander. - In chief, of

all the forces in Yorkshire; lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark.

A wivern, gules-Com. Cumberland.

HENRY CLIFFORD, the fifth and last earl of Cumberland, was a zealous man, in the royal cause, against the parliament. He died at York, 1643.

An owl, argent-Savile.

SIR WILLIAM SAVILE, a great sufferer for the cause of Charles I.. He fortified and garrisoned his house, at Thornhill; which was taken, and demolished, by the parliament forces. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal; a lady, remarkable for her zeal and attachment to the royal cause. Sir William died, 1643.

A lion, azure-Com. Nonthumberband.

Algernon Percy, tenth earl of Northumberland, installed knight of the garter, in 1635, was the king's chief minister, and high-admiral. When the army had subdued the king, he had the charge of the king's children. This earl was also high constable, at the coronation of Charles II.: He died at Petworth, 1668.

A lion's head, erased, sable—Dom. FAIRFAX.

LORD FEDINANDO FAIRFAX, one of the most able and experienced of the parliament generals; honored and respected, by all parties.

A lion, vert, sejant—SLINGSBY.

This was, probably, the crest of sir Charles Slings-

by, kat.; a relation of air Henry's, who was slain at Manston-moor.

## A young Megro,

With this Inscription:

Si nullis tenebris laborioso
Cessant pectora palidaque cura
Tain narquam tepedo annuunt sopori

O Di, quis super ust lecus quieti.

In the year 1633, the king, being at York, honored this house with a visit; and condescended to sleep there, for one night. The bed-stead, on which the royal guest reposed, is still preserved, with the same blue silk damask hangings, and furniture; almost covered with tufted fringe, of silk and gold.

On the 24th of August, 1665, the duke of York, (afterwards king James IL,) being then at York, honored sir Thomas Slingsby, bart, with his, and his duchess's company, at Red-house; where they were pleased to stop, and take a dinner; as appears, by a passage, in sir Thomas's memorandums, about that time.

### The Chapel;

A very neat building, paved with black and white marble. The seats, and pulpit, are oak, embellished with gothic ornaments. In the east window, above the communion-table, are the following paintings, on glass:

THE arms of Thomas Morton, bishop of Litchfield & who consecrated this chapel. The arms of the universities, of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the centre of the window, are the Slingsbys' arms; with 15 quarterings.

On the south side of the chapel, are two windows: In one, are the heads of five of the apostles; and, in the other, the figures of faith, charity, and justice; also, the arms of the king of England, and the prince of Wales.

THE neighbouring church, of Moor-Monkton, is a rectory; of which, the lord chancellor is patron. The steeple was built, and the bell, which weighs upwards of nine hundred-weight, was given, by sir Henry Slingsby, bart, about the year 1638.

RETURNING from Red-house, to the post-road, leading from Green-Hammerton, to York, observe, at the distance of two miles before you, a rising ground, marked with several plumps of trees; and, famous for having been the scene of contention, betwixt two numerous armies, in that memorable action, called

The Battle

## MARSTON-MOUR;

WHICH was fought, on the 2d of July, 1644, be-

tween the forces of Charles L; and those of the parliament. The latter were drawnsup, on the side of the hill; called Marston-field, Ithon covered with ryes extending their front; from Maiston, to Tookwith,? a distance of three miles: Their right wing, was commanded by sir Thomas Fairfax; the left, by colonel Cromwelley the main body, by dord Famina The royal army weige drawn up, in the plain, below Marston-field: Their right wing, commanded by prince Rupert; the left, by the marquis of Newcastle; the main body, by general lord Goring, air Charles Lucas, and general Porter. The signal, in the king's army, was to be without sither, band, or scarfe. That of the parliament's, a white paper, for handkerchief, in their hats.† .: A cannon-shot, from the parliament's army! killed a son of sir Gilbert Haughton. 1. it is to be to be to

The army moving down the hill, in brigades of 800 1000, or 1200 men, descended into the plain; and, advancing towards the royalists, suddenly made a balt; when an awful silence ensued, both armies expecting who should begin the charge, there being a ditch, and a bank betwixt them.—The parliament's forces, not withstanding the disadvantage, made their way over the ditch, and began the attack. Prince Rupert, with the left wing, broke, like a storm of irresistible furt, into the right wing of the scots, led by sir

Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle.

t Ibidi

<sup>\$</sup> Sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

Fairfax, routed and pulsued them quite out of the field: Sir Thomas, with a regiment of lances, and about 500 bef his own horse, made a stantly for some time; but, at length, they were put into confusion, himself wounded, and his brother killed: ... While this was doing, on the left of the king's army, the lord Goring, with the main body, charged the parliament's foots Onedrigade, commanded by majorgeneral Porter, being mostly pike-men, not regarding the fire of their opponents, charged in a close and firm body; and, overturning all that came in their way, and breaking into the middle of the parliament's troops, filled all with terror, and confusion; insomuch, that the three generals, thinking all had been lost; field, and quitted the field. But matters went not so well with the right wing of the king's army; for, Cromwell\* charged the earl of Newcattle, with a powerful body of horse; and, though the earl, and those about him, did what men could do, yet there was no withstanding Cromwell's horse; but, like prince Rupert's, they bore down all before them: † The earl was routed, and driven quite out of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax rallying his dispersed troops, they fell all together, upon the foot, in the centre. General lord Goring, behaved like a soldier; but, being forsaken by his horse, and

<sup>&</sup>quot; Cromwell advanced to the charge, from the cow's warren, at Bilton-breame, where he was posted, with five bodies of herse.

f Memoirs of a cavalier.

hemmed in, on all sides, he was totally routed. An hour after this, the prince, returning too late to recover his friends, was obliged, with the rest, to quit the field, to the conquerors; and retire, towards York. It being late in the evening, when they arrived at Micklegate-bar, caused a scene of confusion, beyond description; none being suffered to enter, but those of the garrison:—This caution, made the admittance tedious, and slow; while many of the soldiers, fainting under wounds, fatigue, and anxiety, filled the air with sounds of distress. The engagement lasted near four hours; commencing, at about seven o'clock, and ending, near eleven.

The parliamentarians remaining on the field, the earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking the troops for their gallant behaviour; the success of which, he exhorted them to ascribe to the Lord of hosts; told them, he was sorry it was not possible, at that late hour, to administer to their many necessities; but that, at day-break, every needful attention should be paid, both to friends and enemies: The dawn approaching, discovered the wide extended heath, scattered all over with the bodies of the slain.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, being a prisoner, was desired to point out such bodies, amongst the slain, as he wished to have selected, for private interment. In performing this mournful office, sir Charles only

<sup>\*</sup> Sir Henry Slingsby's memeirs.

ut of the nces, and , for some confusion, W hile this ti the lord artisment's eneral Pare the fire of body; and, ad breaking pe, filled all bat the three , and quitted nith the right charged the dy of horse; tim, did what rading Crosss, they bore routed, and as Pairfax rale ngether, upon ring, belaved ain Isons sad

n'n watth <sup>phili</sup> I Ingist.

#### STAGE XI..

Harrogate, to Blubber-houses.—Brandrith-craggs.—Bolton-abbey.—Skipton.



## BLUBBER-HOUSES;

A HAMLET, about mid-way betwixt Harrogate, and Skipton; which evidently takes it's name from the blue berry, i. e., whortle-berry; a fruit, with which the moors hereabouts abound.

A mile from this village, on the right of the road, leading from thence to Skipton, is

#### BRANDRITH\*-CRAGGS;

A range of rocks, situate on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale, called "Kex-gill."† Here is a rocking-stone, whose weight is probably 20 tons; and yet, is easily moved, with one hand:

<sup>•</sup> Brand, (saxon) a piece of burning wood.

<sup>†</sup> Probably a corruption of kirk, an old word, for a consecrated place 'and gill, a deep valley, with a small brook at the bottom.

On the summit of one of the highest rocks, is a bason,\* three feet six inches in diameter, and two feet in depth: Here are, also, several other basons, of smaller dimentions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description, given of the sacred groves, and rock altars, of the most ancient idolaters.

MR. BRAYANT tells us, "that the egyptians look-

- " ed upon fragments of rocks, with a degree of vene-
- " ration; and, some of them they kept, as they found
- " them, with, perhaps, only an hieroglyphic; others,
- " they shaped with tools, and formed into various de-
- "vices:" Again, he says, "it was usual, with much
- " labor, to place one vast stone upon another, for a
- " religious memorial. The stones thus placed, they
- " oftentimes poized so equally, that they were affected
- " with the least external force; nay, a breath of wind
- " would sometimes make them vibrate."
  - " Mark yon altar!
  - "Those mighty piles of magic-planted rock,
  - "Thus rang'd, in mystic order: Mark the place,
  - "Where, but, at times of solemn festival,
  - " The druid leads his train. There dwells the seer...
  - " In yonder shaggy cave; on which, the moon
  - " Now sheds a side-long gleam; his brotherhood
  - « Possess the neighbouring cliffs:
  - " Mine eyes descry a distant range of caves,
  - " Delv'd in the ridges of the craggy steep."
- \* Rock-basons, it has been conjectured, were cut for the purpose of preserving dew, or rain, as it descended from the heavens; which was used, by the druids, in their ablutions and sprinklings, performed with vervain and misiston.—Fide Borlase's hist, of Cornwall.

Proceeding towards Skipton, six miles, you arrive at Bolton-bridge: On the right, are the ruins of

#### **BOLTON-PRIORY**:

Situated on the southern bank of the river. Wharfe. The church was built in the form of a cross; the steeple being in the middle: The cloisters, confessor's house, dormitory, &c., were upon the south side. On the west side of the cloisters, was a square court: Over one of the remaining door-ways, is carved, on a verge:

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MCCCCXX., R. ....

On the north side of the choir, the family of Clapham had a vault, where their dead were deposited.

The steeple, at the west end, is a late erection, and covers the old front; where service is now performed. There are many coats armorial, about the edifice; amongst which, are those of Clifford, Nevile, Percy, &c..

This priory was founded, in the year 1120, for canons regular, of the order of saint Austin, by William Meschines, and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, baroness of Skipton; and, sister to the noble youth who lost his life, in crossing a place, called *The Stride*,

about a mile from hence, which is the cleft of a rock, in the bed of a river; and, through which, the river, in summer time, entirely passes: It was in stepping over this gulph, with a led greyhound, the animal not making it's effort in the passage, at the same time with it's master, checked the step of the unhappy youth, and precipitated him into the torrent. In Bolton-hall, was formerly a picture of this young gentleman, with the greyhound standing near him.

This priory was dissolved, the 11th of June, 1540; and, in 1543, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland; in which family it remained, till 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry, the last earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard, the first earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family; whose daughter, Charlotte, sole heiress, married, in 1748, the duke of Devonshire, father of the present duke.

HERE remained in charge, in the year 1553, the following pensions, to the last monks of this priory.

						£	•	8.		d.
To Christopher Leeds										
To William Wytkes	•	•	•	•	•	6	:	0	:	0
To Thomas Casteley	•	•	•	•	•	6	:	13	:	4
To Thomas Pickering	•	•	•	•	•	5	:	6	:	8
To William Maltham	•	•	•	•	•	5	:	.6	:	8
To John Cromoke.	•	•	•	•	•	5	•	6	:	8
To Edward Hill										
To John Bolton	•	•	•	•	•	5	١	в	:	ġ,
_	_	<b>.</b>								

					£	•	5.	d.
To George Richmond.	•	•	•	•	5	;	6:	8
To Robert Knaresburgh	•	•	•	•	5	:	6:	8
To Robert Beurdeux .	•	•	•	•	4	:	0:	0

Arms.—Gules, a cross patonce, vaire, argent, and azure.

Six miles from Bolton-bridge, is

#### SKIPTON,

In the west-riding of Yorkshire, and wapentake of Staincliffe. This town is called the capital of CRA-VEN; a district, said to contain the following towns and villages: Keighley, Kildwick, Gargrave, Long-Preston, Settle, Clapham, Ingleton, Starbotton, Kettlewell, Craven-cross, Bolton-abbey, Addingham, Ilkley, and Otley; including a circuit of near 100 miles, remarkable for it's lofty mountains, rich vallies, and luxuriant pastures.

BEFORE the conquest, Elsi was lord of Sceaptone, (q. d., Sheep-town,) and Carltone; where he had 18 carucates of land. Earl Edwin had, also, four carucates here, at the same time.

AFTER the conquest, Gamel and Elric held it, of Ilbert de Laci; who had here, 20th of William L, nine villeins, and three borders. Here were four

<sup>\*</sup> Krave, (danish) the cape of a cloak; when applied to situation, a high place, as Kraven, a mountainous country. Kravier, to climb up.

acres of meadow; and a wood, six furlongs in length, and five in breadth.

THE church, and ancient castle, were probably both built by Robert de Romeli, lord of the honor of Skipton: By failure of issue-male, this honor fell to William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romeli's daughter; and, it passed, with their daughter, to William le Gross. In the reign of Richard I., it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, who married Edmund, earl of Lancaster; but, on the forfeiture of it, by their son Thomas, for treason, against Edward II., it came to the crown: And, though the Clifford family were amongst the adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster; yet, in the year 1330, Edward III., by an act of parliament, pardoned all who had been concerned in that rebellion; and granted this castle and lordship, to Robert, the sixth lord Clifford, brother to Roger, the fifth lord, who was beheaded, at York, in 1321. Gratitude, for so singular an act of clemency, seems to have firmly attached that renowned family, ever after, to the royal cause; and, may then have occasioned the choice of their motto-Desormais; q. d., From henceforth.

ROBERT, the seventh lord Clifford, succeeded his father, and served in the battles of Cressy, and Poitiers; obit, 1362. Roger, the eighth lord, was one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland; obit, 1389. Thomas, the ninth lord, was expert in military affairs; and famous, for his exercise in deeds of

arms; but died before he was 30, leaving his son, John, the 10th lord; who, like his father, was highly famed for military knowledge. He attended Henry V., into France; and was slain, at the seige of Meaux, in 1422. Thomas, the 11th lord, was slain on the king's part, in the first battle of saint Alban's, 1455. John, the 12th lord, was a commander, at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460; where, flushed with victory, and fired with revenge, he was hurried on to the perpetration of a deed, that cast a shade over all his former honors: -The fate of the young earl of Rutland, only 12 years of age, who fell that day, by his hands, will ever be remembered, as an event that marks the ferocious manners of those times. Three months after the battle of Wakefield, that nobleman was himself slain. by an arrow, at the battle of Towton, aged 26. Henry, the 13th lord, on account of the hatred the house of York bore to his family, was concealed amongst the mountains of Cumberland, in the disguise of a shepherd, from seven years old, till be arrived at his 32d year; when, in the first parliament of Henry VII., he was restored, in blood and honor, to all his baronies, lands, and castles. This nobleman was a principal commander in the great victory, gained at Floodden.

He died, in 1523.

<sup>&</sup>quot; From Penigent, to Pendle-hill-

<sup>&</sup>quot; From Linton, to Long-Addingham;

<sup>&</sup>quot; And all. that Craven coasts did till,

<sup>&</sup>quot;They with the lusty Clifford came," '

Henry, the 14th lord, was created earl of Cumber-land, in 1525; who, when the rebellion broke out, in the year 1537, wrote to the king, informing his majesty, and above 500 others, he was still determined to defend his castle of Skipton, against the rebel, Ask, and his whole army." Queen Elizabeth bestowed the order of the garter on his grandson, George, who signalized himself; by the active part he took in the war with Spain.\* This earl dying, without male-issue, the honor of Skipton, with other great estates, devolved to his daughter Anne, who was married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset; by whom, she had Thomas, lord Buckhurst, who died young; and two daughters, Margaret and Isabella.

In the civil wars of Charles I., this town and castle had a considerable share, being a garrison for the king, commanded by sir John Mallory, of Studley. Amongst the various actions that took place here, at that time, the following seems the most remarkable:

In the month of February, 1645, a party of about 150 horse, marched out from this garrison, under the command of captain Hughes; and came suddenly

At an audience, after one of his expeditions, the queen, perhaps designedly, dropped one of her gloves; his lordship took it up, and presented it to her; take graciously desired him to keep it, as a mark of her exteem? The earl adorned it with diamonds, and were it in the front of his high-crowned hat, on days of tournaments. This is expressed in a fine print of him, by Robert White:

upon the enemy's quarters, at Keighley, surprised the guards, got into the town, and took near 100 prisoners, 60 horse, and other booty.

Colonel Lambert happened to be quartered in the neighbourhood; and, hearing of the alarm, came with all speed, attacked the royalists, recovered all the parliamentary prisoners, and most of the booty, the enemy had taken; killed 15 on the spot, and took about 20 prisoners; wounded and took captain Hughes, killed his lieutenant, and pursued the rest to the gates of Skipton-castle.

On Lambert's side, were lost, in this service, captain Salmon, one of his best officer's, and eight dragoons.

On the 20th of December, 1645, this castle was surrendered, to the forces of the parliament; having held out longer than any other, in the north of England. The garrison were permitted to retain their arms; and, to march either to Newark, Oxford, or Hereford.\*

AMONGST the rest of the inhabitants of this town, who suffered, for their attachment to the royal cause, we find some, who were obliged to compound for their estates.

That Skipton-castle, in the county of York, being a castle belonging to the earl of Pembroke; that it be recommended from this house, and referred to the said earl, to place a considerable number of his own servants, in the said castle; to be kept and maintained there, at the proper cost and charges of the said earl; and, that the said castle be kept only as a place for habitation, and not as a garrison.

				£.	· <b>s.</b>		d.
Henry Currer, gent	•	•	•	158:	17	:	0
Henry Gudgeon, gent	•	•	•	100 :	0	:	0
Robert Gudgeon, gent.	•	•	. •	90 :	0	:	0
Samuel Swyre	•	•	•	41 :	10	:	0
William Bowcock	•	•	•	32 :	13	:	4
William Gudgeon	•	•	•	<b>30</b> :	0	:	0

THE lady Anne Clifford, having lost her second husband, the earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1649, came down into the country; where she remained till her death, in 1675, in great honor, and prosperity, sometimes in Yorkshire—sometimes in Westmoreland, to the great benefit of both counties. At her coming, she found five of her castles, and the tower of Barden, thrown down, and demolished. The castle of Skipton was immediately repaired, as appears by an inscription, over the door, at the west end of the building.

WHEN an insolent minister would force a person of his choosing, into one of her boroughs, she sent him the following animated answer:

"I have been bullied by an usurper,—I have been neglected by a court; but, I will not be dictated to, by a subject. Your man shant stand.

Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery."

JOHN TUFTON, the second earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of the earl of Dorset, by lady Anne Clifford, brought this castle and lordship

into that family. The battlements, over the gateway, are formed of large letters, composing the motto of the Cliffords.

In a square court, within the castle, stands a very aged yew-tree; whose spreading branches cast a dark and solemn shade, over the whole place. It is to be remembered, that the yew-tree was held in great veneration, at Halifax, and the neighbouring towns, in days of yore; perhaps, the tree in question, may derive it's peculiarity of situation, from that circumstance—Be that as it may, we cannot but observe the similarity of situation of this venerable yew, to the laurel, in one of the courts of the palace of Latinus, as related by Virgil:

- "Just in the centre of the most retir'd
- "And secret court, an holy laurel stood;
- "For many years, religiously preserv'd,"

THE bottom of the stem, is encompassed by a square base of stone-work, charged with shields of arms: From hence, the passages wind round the towers, to the different apartments; some of which, are hung with fine ancient tapestry.

THE HALL is well constructed, having two fireplaces, and spems to have been calculated for hospitality: The whole edifice, at present, appears rather like a place designed for a comfortable dwelling, than a fortification.

#### The Church

Is a vicarage, dedicated to the Holy-Trinity; of which, the dean and canons of Christ-church, are patrons. Here are some monuments, inscribed to the memory of the Cliffords:

HENRY CLIFFORD, first earl of Cumberland; obit, 1542.—Henry, second earl; obit, 1570.—George, third earl, 1605.

ROSAMOND, the fair and beautiful mistress of Henry II., was the daughter of Walter, the first lord Clifford, who died in 1215; more than 100 years before the family became possessed of this lordship.

HERE is a good market, on Saturdays; and, the following stirs, viz., March 23; Palm-Sunday eve; Easterieve, the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter; Whitsun-eve; August 5; November 20, 21, and 225 hesides the fortnight fairs, for sheep, all the year round; at each of which, some hundreds of those animals are sold; the town still retaining, in a remarkable degree, that branch of trade, for which it was famous many ages ago:

For the natural curiosities of Craven, see Mutton's Tour to the Caves;" and "Hurtley's description of Malham, and it's environs."

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#### STAGE XII.

Harrogate, to Farnley.—Newhall.—Otley.—
Ilkley.—Denton.—Weston.

#### ->>044-

ABOUT nine miles west of Harrogate, is

#### FARNLEY,

The seat of Walter Fawkes, esq.. The house, which hath lately been rebuilt, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, above the river Wharfe: The gardens, shrubberies, and plantations, are well laid out, and very extensive.

#### The Hall

Is an elegant and handsome room, 37 feet, by 24; with two recesses. The walls and ceiling, ornamented with paintings and relievos, in the antique taste.

#### Breakfast-room,

ORNAMENTED with 18 large drawings, of a variety of romantic scenes, in Switzerland, and Italy; admirably well executed, by Warwick, and Smith.

by Tayl
in a mos
is suppos
corinthias
ble, and e
the artist,

TRIRTY-Y with the new with the follow portrait of lon below, is a small the fire-place, a picture, that once renci, in Prance; e calm, at sun-set; [ the right of the fire-1 below, a view of the the straits; by Tarner a full-length of the du fant son, by Vandyke; preservation; and, a « abilities: On the left. Fandervelde: On that clised on a natures, E.

door, a portrait of James I., (master unknown): Over the right-hand door, a sea-piece, by moonlight; Mo-nime: Over the library door, dead game, by Weenix: On the left, Susanna, and elders, by Guercino: On the right, ships, in a gale of wind, by Backhuysen.

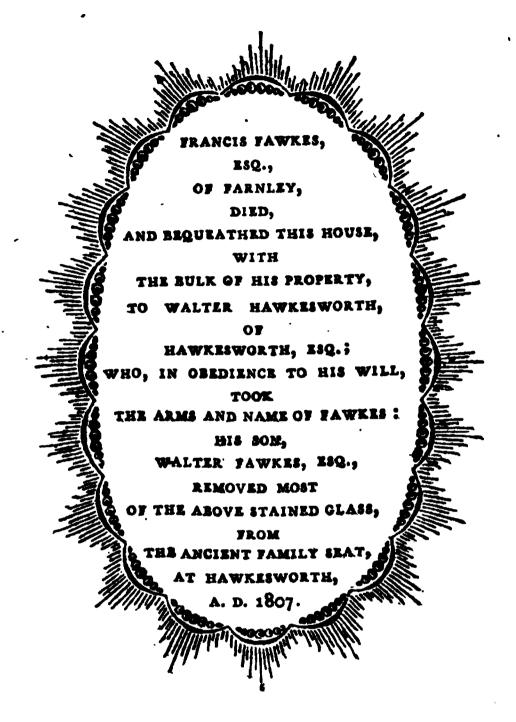
## A most elegant Window,

## Stained Glass:

In the first square of which, are the initials of John Hawkesworth, who served under Richard Pons, a norman lord, at the battle of Hastings; whose second son, Walter Pons, marrying the heiress of the lord-ship and castle of Clifford, in Herefordshire, became the first lord Clifford.\*

On the opposite side, are the initials of William Hawkesworth; with a date, 1220: Below, are beautifully displayed, the principal quarterings, and intermarriages of the families of Hawkesworth, and Fawkes, with the following inscription:

Taken from a pedigree of the family of Hawkesworth, attested by the king, at arms, 1642.



#### Library:

TWENTY-FOUR feet, by 22, and 17 high. A choice collection of books; and, a great variety of well-executed prints, by Gilpin, Varley, Turner, &c..

HERE is one of those extraordinary mandates, sent under the privy-seal of king Charles I., requesting the loan of a certain sum of money: It is directed to Thomas Fawkes, esq.; dated, April 11th, 1626.
RAPIN gives a list of the names of a number of persons, who were sent to prison, for refusing to comply with the royal request.

#### ABOUT two miles from Farnley, is

#### NEWHALL;

THE seat of Thomas Clifton, esq., barrister at law. This estate was the property of the Fawkes's, so early as the time of king Edward L. It afterwards became the seat of Edward Keighley, esq.; who married Anne, sole daughter of William Goldesburgh, of Goldesburgh; and had issue, Leonard Keighley; who sold this property to mr. Proctor, a gentleman of the law, about the year 1589; of whom, it was probably purchased, by Edward Fairfax, esq., the celebrated poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt, from him, the art of versification: His eldest brother, was sir Thomas Fairfax, baron of Cameron; who signalized himself, on many occasions, in the wars in Germany, against the house of Austria. Sir Charles, bis younger brother, was slain at the siege of Ostend. While his brothers were thus honorably employed abroad, an invincible modesty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the shady groves, and natural cascades of Denton, and the forest of Knaresbrough, before all the diversions of court, or camp, His sons

saints: The living is in the gift of the lord chancellor. Here are several ancient monuments; and, a very great many more, of modern date; amongst the former, we observe those belonging the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The first vicar that occurs, for Otley, is Galdfrid Bridlington, 1267.

Ar the end of the town, going to Leeds, is a hill, called The Chevin; which rises, on the right-hand, high over the road; and, affords one of the most beautiful prospects, that is any where to be seen, or imagination can form an idea of-A wide and rich vale, extending many miles; the river Wharfe meandering through it, and shewing itself, in a broad stream, in various and long reaches—The town of Otley-SIR HENRY IBBETSON'S, MR. VAVASOUR'S. MR. FAWKES'S, MR. CLIFTON'S, and other seats, are dispersed in it-The hedge-rows are ornamented with trees-The enclosures are corn fields, or verdant meadows-The dark mountains, about Skipton, are seen behind-Opposite, and towards the right, the hills about Knaresbrough and Harrogate, shew their lofty summits.

#### Six miles from Otley, is

#### ILKLEY:

THE Olicana of the romans; which was rebuilt, in Severus's time, by Virus Lupus, lieutenant and pro-

prætor, in Britain; as appears by the following inscription, dug up near the church:

IM SEVERVS

AVG. ET. ANTONINVS.

CES. DESTINATVS.

RESTITVERVNT. CVRAN
TE. VIRIO. LVPO LEG. E
ORVM PR. PR.

THE following altar, dug up here, also shews that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, by it's inscription, made, by their præfect, in honorof Verbeia, the goddess or nymph of the river Wharfe-

VIRBEIA.
SACRVM.
CLODIVS.
PRONTO
PREF. COH.
IL LINGON.

For Gildas writes, that, in that age, "rivers were-loaded with divine honors, by the blind people of Britain." Seneca likewise informs us, that altars were also erected to them: "We worship (says he) the heads of great rivers; and, altars are erected at the first emersion of a considerable stream out of the recesses of the earth:" And, Servius says, "All waters, had their particular nymphs, presiding over them."

This place is much frequented, in summer, on ac-

count of it's excellent cold-bath; which is supplied by a fine spring, that issues from the side of a mountain, near the town.

On the opposite side of the river, is

#### DENTON;

THE seat of sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart.; beautifully situate on the banks of the Wharfe, formerly the residence of the family of Fairfax; but, purchased by the grandfather of the late sir James Ibbetson, bart., the same who built the present elegant and noble mansion, near the site of the old one: This is the third manor-edifice, within memory; the first being consumed, by fire, from the carelesness of a servant; anno, 1734; having previously escaped destruction by the hands of prince Rupert, who passed this way, with his army, a few days before the battle of Marston-moor; and, was prevented from destroying the house, by the sight of a picture of one of general Fairfax's worthy ancestors.

THE ancestor of the present baronet, remembering that the first mansion narrowly escaped being destroyed by the ravages of war; and was, at last, entirely consumed by fire, chose the following motto, for the front of this house.

Quod nec Iovis ira, nec ignis, nec poterit ferbum.

Which, nor the force of light'ning one entroy, Nor fire, nor desolating sword, destroy.

ABOUT four miles lower down, on the same side of the river, is

#### **WESTON:**

THE seat of William Vavasour, esq., a descendant of the ancient and honorable family of the Vavasours; who, as Camden observes, took their name from their office, being formerly the king's valvasor, (a degree, very little inferior to a baron). Sir Mauger le Vavasour, was living, temp. William, the conqueror; and, was the immediate ancestor to this family.

## AN ACCOUNT

OF

### The Rarer

## Plants, and Shrubs,

IN THE

## Neighbourhood of Knaresbrough.

ASPERULA ODORATA, Woodroof—under a rock, on the right-hand, coming from the droppingwell, to Knaresbrough low-bridge.

Asperula Cynanchica, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks, on the abbey-plain.

Asplenium Ruta Muraria, Wall-rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

Asplenium Adiatum Nigrum Officinarum—amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice-vetch—by the road-side, on the other side of Flaxby, going on a bridle-way from thence, to Allerton-park.

Apium Graveolens, Smallage—about the ponds, in Staveley town, plentifully.

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade—in the road, on the right-hand, going from the abbey to the corn-mill.

Anthericum Ossifragum, Lancashire Asphodel—near the old-spaw, at Harrogate.

Anagallis, Pimpernel—in the marsh, below Hook-stones.

Anthyllis Vulneraria, Kidney Vetch, or Lady's-Finger—in the abbey-grounds.

Apifera, Bee Orchis—on a hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Circea Lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade—in the long-walk, near the dropping-well.

Cynoglossum Officinale, Hound's Tongue—about most of the cottages, on the abbey-plain.

Campanula Glomerata, Little Throatwort—by the foot-path, above the rocks, in the abbey-fields.

Convallaria Majallis, Lily of the valley—on a scroggy-hill, on the north side of the abbey-mill.

Colchicum Autumnale, Meadow Saffron—in most of the meadow-grounds, near Knaresbrough.

Cratægus Aria, White-bean tree—in the rocks, on the right of the foot-path, leading from Knaresbrough to the abbey. A scarce tree.

Cheiranthus Cherri, Wall-flower-on most of the rocks, about Knaresbrough.

Cistus Helianthemum, Sun-flower Cistus—on the hill, under the abbey-rocks.

Carex Pendula, and Carex Sylvatica—near the dropping-well.

Cichorium Intybus, Wild Succory—in a lane, leading from Grimbald-bridge, to Ribstone.

Dipsacus Pilosus, Small wild Teasel, or Shepherd's staff—under the castle-rock, near the river Nidd.

Daphne Laureola, Spurge Laurel—in the wood, near the priory-gate; and, also, in the castle-moat.

Drosero Rotundafolio, Round-leaved Sun-Dew-

Euonymus Eunopæus, Spindle-tree—in the wood

Eupatorium Canabinum, Hemp Agrimony on the

Empetrum Nigrum—on the heath, west of Lowrock, at the dropping-well.

Fumaria Claviculata, Climbing Furmitory—on Harrogate.

Gentiana Amerella, Autumnal Gentian—in a hilly pasture, joining the river Nidd, two fields belowsaint Hookstone-craggs.

Geum Rivale, Water Avens-in Scriven-park. Geranium Sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill on the rocks, above saint Robert's chapel; and, in the ab-Robert's well.

Genista Anglica, English Furze, or Petty Whinbey-fields, in the richest profusion.

Galeopsis Galeobdolen, Yellow Nettle-hemp-on the on the stray, at Harrogate.

Hipuris Vulgaris, Less Marsh Horse-tail-in the abbey rocks, near the dropping-well. ditches, in Staveley-cars; and, in the little corn-mill dam, at Boroughbridge; also, in a pond, in Belmond. Hottonia Palustris, Water Violet-in most of the

Hieracium Murorum, French or Golden Lung wort wood. ditches, in Staveley-cars.

on the ruins of Knaresbrough castle; and, also, on

These rocks seem to have taken their name, from a range of this Almias-cliff. forest, in ancient times. The family of Heauxton, bore for the family gules, a chevron, between three leopards' heads, argent, Schilled san's Heraldry.

Montia Fontana, Water Blinks—in ditches, between High and Low-Harrogate.

Melampyrum Sylvaticum, Yellow Cow-wheat-in

2 wood, near Harewood.

Nymphæa Lutea, Yellow Water-Lily—in the ditches, on Staveley-cars, near Knaresbrough.

Nymphea Alba, White Water-Lily-in a pond,

near Collin-bridge, near Follyfoot-lodge:

Nepeta Cataria, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge—going up to Grimbald-cragg, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the cragg stands in, near Knaresbrough.

. Nardus Stricta, Strait Mat-grass-on the stray, at

Harrogate, in great plenty.

Ornithogalum Umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem—at the low end of the long-flat, by the footpath, leading to Grimbald-bridge, near Knaresbrough. Orabanche Major, Broom-rape—in a dry pasture,

(mongst the broom) betwixt the villages of Spofford

and North-Deighton.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Ophrys—Ophrys Apifera, Bee Ophrys—both these sorts, grow in many pastures about the abbey, and other places, near Knaresbrough, on limestone-grounds; also, in Goldsbrough wood, and in a pasture on the east side of Belmondwood.

1. Osmunda Lunaria, Moon-wort—in a large pasture, belonging to a farm, called Halves, near the house, on the east side thereof, about one mile from Knares-brough.

2. Osmunda Regalis, Flowering-Fern-close by a farm-house, called Susacres, near Ripley; also, at Hookstone-cragge, near Harrogate.

Ophyrs Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis-in Goldsbrough-wood.

Orchis Bifolia, Two-leaved Orchis—in wet grounds, about Knaresbrough, and Hookstone-craggs.

Ophrys Niduo Avis, Bird's-nest Orchis-in Goldsbrough-wood.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Orchis-in a wood, above the dropping-well.

Ornithopus, Bird's-foot—in the quarry, near Plumpton-bar.

Parnassia Palustris, Grass of Parnassus—in the marshy grounds, near saint Robert's well.

Paris 2uadrifolia, Herb Paris, Truelove, or One Berry—in the long-walk, on the left-hand, a little below the cotton-mill.

Parietaria Officinalis, Pellitory of the wall-on Knaresbrough-church; and, on most of the old walls, about the town.

Polypodium Fragile, Brittle Pollypody-on the west side of the dropping-well, at Knaresbrough.

Primula Farinosa, Mealy Primrose-in marshy places, about Knaresbrough.

Poténtilla Argentia—on the rocks, at Plumpton.

Pollypodium Christatum, Crested Pollypody-on Almias-cliff; and, on the rocks, at Plumpton.

Pinguicula, Butterwort—in the bogs, near Hookstone-craggs.

Buckthorne—in a wood, Rhamnus Catharticus, adjoining to the abbey-gate.

Ribes Alpinum, Alpine Currants—in the wood, ar the dropping-well

Resede Luteola, Yellow Dyer's weed amongst the places, about the p near the dropping-well. rocks, near Plumpton; and, in many places, about Knaresbrough. Rosa Spinosissima, Prickly-rose—on the road-side, between Harrogate and Pannal.

Ranunculus Hedaraceus, Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot—in many ditches, about Knaresbrough and Harrogate.

Salvia Verbenaca, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks, near the priory-gate, Knaresbrough.

Sanicula Europæa, Sanicle—on the right-hand, going down long-flat lane, near Knareshrough; and, several other places.

Silene Nutans, Nottingham Catchfly—on the rocks, in the abbey-plain.

Scrophularia Nodoso, Common Fig-wort; Scrophularia Aquatica—both these grow in most of the lanes, near Knaresbrough; but, the latter, in the diches, or moist places.

Serratula Tinctoria, Saw-wort—on the laft-hand, by the cart-way, going down the abbey-field, to the abbey-mill.

Serapias Heleborine, Bastard Hellebore—near the long-walk, at Knaresbrough. Scarce.

Schæmus Compressus, Compressed Schæmus—in marshy places, near High-Harrogate.

Salvia Pratensis, Meadow-Clary—in the park, and amongst the rocks, at Plumpton.

Sherardia Arvenis, Little Field-Madder-in the abbey-field.

Thalictrum Flavum, Meadow-Rue—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, on the right-hand side of the soad, leading to York, in a wet meadow.

Tragopogon Pratense, Yellow Goat's Beard—in a pasture, near Knaresbrough, called long-flat.

Turritis Hirsuta, Hairy-Tower Mustard—among the abbey-rocks.

Utricularia Minor, Lesser-Hoodded Water-Milsoil—in a ditch, in the grounds of Francis Trappes, esq., at Nidd, near Ripley.

Verbena Officinalis, Vervain amongst the bushes.

and, by the way-side, near the abbey.

Veronica Scutellata, Narrow-leaved Speedwell—in marshy places, about High-Harrogate.

Vaccinim Myrtillis, Bilberry-bush—in woods, and on heaths, near Knaresbrough.

Viscum Album, White Misletoe—on apple-trees, in the village of Goldsbrough; and, on several ash-trees, in a field, called Gunrith, near the said village; also, on several crab-trees, near Rudding-hall.

# The sleep of flowers.

- COM

LINNÆUS's observation extends to near 50 species, which are subject to this law; amongst which, are the following: The Little Convolvulus, or Bind-weed, opens it's flowers, between five and six o'clock, in the morning; and shuts them, in the evening: The flowers of the Day-Lily, open about five in the morning; and shut, about seven or eight in the evening: The flowers of the White Water-Lily, lie upon the surface of the water, till about seven o'clock in the morning, when the stalk is elevated above the surface, and the flower expands; in which situation, it continues, till about four, in the afternoon; when it sinks to the surface of the water, and closes again; &c., &c..

These flowers, will perform their vigiliæ, if set in a phial of water, within doors, for several mornings, successively.

2 M 3

## ROADS.

#### ~worm

#### HARROGATE, TO BATH. 10 10 10 10 Mills. HAREWOOD 7- 7 Birmingham . 16-132 Leeds . . 8-- 15 Broomsgrove 13—135 Wakefield . Worcester . 19-147 8--- 23 Barnsley . . 10— 33 Upton . . 10-157 Sheffield . . 15-46 Gloucester . 16-173 Chesterfield . 12-58 Derby . . . 24- 82 Burton . . 11—93 Bath . . . 15-214. Litchfield . 13-106 HARROGATE, TO BRIDLINGTON-QUAY. Sledmire . . 12-44 York. . . . 20—20 Bridlington-Quay 17-61 Garraby new-inn 12-32 HARROGATE, TO BUXTON. Grindleford-. 7-7 bridge . 19-56 . 8-15 Leeds Wakefield . 8—23 Tidswell . . 7-63 Barnsley . . 10-33: Buxton ... 7-70 Sheffield . . 13-46 Commence of the second HARROGATE, TO BLACKPOOL. Skipton . . . 21-21 Gisbourne . . 11-32

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## ODE, ON TIME.

All conquiring pow'r! whose mighty away,
The humble, and the proud, obey;
And own thy fatal rod:
Thou wast, ere light itself began,
And long before ungrateful man
Was quicken'd, from the clod.

Equal with chaos, and old night;

Before the sun was call'd to light,

Thou held'st thy potent sway:

Thou saw'st each lofty temple rise—

Saw pyramids attempt the skies,

And saw them all decay.

What now remains of ancient fame?

The grecian, and the roman name,

Are but in ruins seen:

The nodding arch, the moss-grown pile,

But speak, in an imperfect style,

How glorious they have been.

But, why appeal to Greece and Rome—
Have we not monuments, at home,

That prove, alike, thy power?
Yes,—Britain can, alas! display
Sad trophies of thy ruthless sway,

By many a fading tower.

When Knaresbrough's ruin'd walls we trace,
With melancholy musing pace,
Thy ravages deplore!
Those towers, once superbly great,
Adom'd with lofty rooms of state,
Their grandeur now no more.

For, as thou dost incessant pass,
With sharpen'd scythe, and circling glass,
All nature is thy prey;
All must submit to thy awards,
A castle is a house of cards,
And princes, common clay.

Nomore the priory's matin bell
Awakes the morn, with solemn knell,
To call the country round;
In dust her mould'ring ruins lie—
No more her sculptures strike the eye,
And mute 's each awful sound.

The earth itself, the sea, and sky,
The shining worlds that roll on high,
All hasten to decay;
That great and glorious orb of light,
The sun! must sink in endless night,
At the great final day.

Then happy they, whom virtue guides
Down life's tempest'ous stormy tides!
To joys sublime they soar;
Where chilling winters never come,
But springs eternal ever bloom,
And sorrows are no more.



From Hargrove's Office, Knaresbrough.

## Hargrove & Sons,

#### Knaresbrough, & Harrogate:

MACKLIN'S MAGNIFICENT EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE; with the beautiful Plates, and Vignettes, complete; (published, in 1800, unbound, at 70 Guineas,) Five thick Volumes, Imperial Quarto, superbly bound, in Morocco, with *Proof Impressions* of the Plates.

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The Ancient Customs of the Forest of Knaresbrough; together, with the last Perambulation, prior to the general Enclosure, begun in 1771. Just published—Price 28.

&c., &c., &c..

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4N

## FORT MONTAGUE,

# RNARESBROUSE;

IN A LETTER,

From a Gentleman, at Harrogate,

## HIS PRIEND IN LONDON.

Let not Ambition mock their useful Toil,

Their homely Joys, and Destiny obscure;
Nor Grandens hear, with disdainful smile.

·Y

## unaresbrough:

PRINTED BY W. LANGDALE, And Sold by Governor Hill, at Fort-Montague. PRICE TWO PENCE.

## AN ACCOUNT

## FORT-MONTAGUE.

USOCI

DEAR FRIEND.

IT will give you no small pleasure to hear, that since I arrived at Harrogate, my health is almost perfectly restored; and I am now able to ride about the whole mon-

ing, without being the least fatigued by it.

These effects are, without doubt, partly to be attribut ed to the use of the Mineral Waters, with which, his place has been liberally supplied by Nature. But what he principally contributed to restore my health. has been a entire relaxation from Business. Harrogate is well calcu lated to remove Diseases which has been occasioned by too sedentary a Life, or by too close application to Busness. The air here is keen, pure and bracing; Sociability of the Company, together with the number of pleasing and romantic views in its Vicinity, keep the mind agreeably anamed; which, I am convinced, is alsolutely necessary to a Person's Recovery from those kind of Diseases.

Of all the places I am acquainted with, in this King. dom, few have pleased me more than Knaresbrough. about two miles or rather more from Harrogate. It's Situation is the most romantic,, and it's Scenery the richest and most beautiful that can be conceived. It's numer. ous curiosities, such as the Dropping well, St. Robert's Chapel, and the remains of that Noble Structure, the

Castle, claim the attention of every Stranger.

We have here all the Requisites to form a Landscape ;

charming to the eye, and pleasing to the mind.

But I think nothing more worthy the attention of a Stranger, or fills the mind with more pleasing ideas, than the House and Gardens on the Rock, just above St.

Robert's Chapel.

We have here an instance of what may be effected by the industry of an Individual. The place which I am proceeding to describe, was a few years ago, a Barren ragged Rock, seemingly as incapable of being converted into a Garden or Habitation, as the Cliffs of Dover.

The Rock is a great height, and overhangs in several places. On approaching it, we instantly call to mind the Lines and circumstances, chosen by the great poet of nature, to aggravate the terrors of the Scene he describes:

"Here's the place-stand still. How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!

The Crow and Choughs, that wing the mid-way air, Show scarce so gross as beetles "-KING LEAR.

In the middle of this Rock, nearly 20 yards from the ottom, from which only it was accessible, (and then carcely so, but by means of a ladder) there was a small helving behind which, was a considerable Fissure or left in the Rock: here a poor Weaver conceived the trange, unaccountable, and romantic idea of building a louse.

For this purpose he applied to Sir Saville Slingsby, the roprietor of the Rock. He was astonished at the atmpt, thinking it more the whim of a Madman than the

"The hoary Rocks, the falling Tow'rs, "The stately domes, and shady bow'rs; "The verdant Fields and pendant Wood,

"On Nidd's meand'ring silver Flood."

Vide History of Knaresbrough.

project of a rational being: He however gave him less to make what he could of the Rock, and the poor Ma

actually set to work.

He begun with hewing out a hollow in the Rod which formed three sides of the House, so that there we only wanting a Wall in the front. The small Rubb which he dug out, he burned into Lime, in the re place where he had made the excavation; and the large Fragments he made use of in building the Wall. scheme was rediculed by all his Neighbours, who though he never could complete his wild Project.

Having no one to assist him, and a large Family D maintain, solely by the assistance of his Loom, it man supposed that the Work went slowly on-still he per When he had earned a little Money by wearing he worked a few hours in the Rock; but when is Fam' ly wanted Bread, he was obliged to have recourse to h

Loom.

Some time after he had begun his House, he planted a Apricot Tree before the door, on a Shelving of the Rock having carried thither a little Soil for that purpose.

This Tree soon began to bear a surprising quantity of Fruit, which he Sold; and his son informs me, that when it was a good Fruit Year, the building got much more for ward than other years, he having less occasion to weare.

He however, never lived to finish his favourite Project, after he had laboured with great perseverance for twelve years, he then paid the debt of nature, and left his only Legacy, this strange unfinished habitation to his Son who at this time lives in it with a Wife and six Children.

He, no less industrious than his father, gave all the time he could spare from the necessary duties of his Family to the building, added Story after Story, and hewing Stairs out of one apartment into another, out of the Rod: Mes pried of sixteen years. (to whole neighbour his building; to we and completed his building; the name of the his father's request, he gave the his father's request, he finished his had he finished his head he finished he fin

No sooner han he finished his a da project no less wild and roma of converting the barren top and into a fertile garden; and has, into a fertile garden; and place of it, made a most delightful place of it, made a most delightful place of it, into the Shelvings of the Rocks; into the Shelvings of the Rocks; were cut with great labour and explain to encourage him in his attempt

To encourage him in his attempton of Scriven-Park, Bart.
Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, Bart.
Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, Bart.
Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, Bart.
Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, Bart.
He has formed several siderably. He has formed several siderably. He has formed several siderably baces; has enriched the different places; has enriched the different places, and a great variety and has lately built a pleasant. Tead of Company, which committee the siderable drawn the several siderable drawn the seve

The place has lately drawn the and Gentlemen in the Neighbourh and Harrogate, which was un Man; and I am glad to find what I Labour and trouble, is likely to recomfortable Livelihood.

One of his best Friends, and we a little to the execution of his 8 Dutchess of Buccleugh, who was not besides considerable pecand who besides considerable pecand who have number of Shrubs and Farme, with what honest great observe, when he shews the Flower from her own Garden.

The prospect from the Top of the Rock is delighted; a fine sheet of Water at the foot of the Rock, a view of the Low-Bridge, of the beautiful Woods which cover the Long-Walk; together with the venerable Ruins of the Castle, from one of the most romantic views I ever the.

Some Gentlemen in Knaresbrough, by way of making the place better known, having added a kind of Fortileation, mounted with several pieces of mock Cannon, and also a real one, that carries a Two Pound Ball. On purticular occasions he hoists a large Union Flag, and first the Two-Pounder, the sound of which reverberates from all Neighbouring Cliffs.

He has also, lately made a new Entrance of a Winding Form, into the lower A partment, through the solid Lime stone Rock, four yards in thickness; which has, in no small degree, conducted to the comfort of his hundle Habitation. The whole was begun in the year 1770, and

completed in 1811.

--0:0-m

The following Charge was delivered to

## SIR THOMAS HILL,

The 10th. Day of January, 1791,

(Something similar to the Instalment of Sancho, in Don Quixolle.
ON BEING MADE GOVERNOR OF

## FORT-MONTAGUE,

IN the Name of St. George and St. Patrick, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, Sir Thomas Hill, Governor, General, and Commander in Chief, of his Majesty's Fortress, known by the name of Fort-Montague; that you shall faithfully serve, keep, watch, and maintain our Commands against any lawless and cious Depredators, Robbers, and Night Strollers, who dare ril-

- James
of Park
Tool-works
Governto.
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ont-works  Ont-works  Ont-works  Ont-works  Ont-works  In open of the significant of the
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definition GOD SA GOVERNOT of the Port; Water in their labour. In Hou.
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district wholesome
perer sa' on him by ashir means. About spreads her wholesome Store, spreads but gives no more, bours about spreads but gives no more, nee and health;
hours never maker in labour nires, nce and health;
housed by
from soft repose,
-454 TR
And the best morn, no sand labour sped, Cheerful at morn, air, and labour sped, Cheerful at morn, the Monarch of a shed.  Breathes the keen every labour sped, Goldsmith, the Monarch of a shed.  He sits him down, the Monarch of a shed.
Cheering the keeping, evalorated of a short
Bresthes the utuing, the Monarda Goldshire.
A Limited
He sits in
He sits in 1791.
FORT-MUNIAGUE.
TO THE PARTY OF TH
E. s. d
He sin in 1791.  1791.  SUBSCRIBERS TO FORT-MONTAGUE.  E. s. d.  E. s. d.  Learner 2 2 6  Messre Jackson and Rushforth, Manchester 2 2 6  Mr. C. Phillips, Halifax. 0 10 6  Mr. C. Phillips, Leeds 0 10 6  Mr. C. Pheepshanks, Salop 1 1 0
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## TO SIR THOMAS HILL, GOVERNOR OF FORT-MONTAGUE.

YOU are hereby commanded, to send an exact account of the Forces and present state of his Majesty's Garrison, at Fort-Montague, now under your command; together with the quantity of Provisions, Military Stores, and the state of ordnance, to his Majesty's Secretary of War, on or before the 20th. Day of February, 1791.

You are likewise commanded, to prepare proper Barracks, Clothing, and Provisions, for a company of invalids, who will come to re-inforce his Majesty's said Garrison, on or before the

20th. Day of April, 1791. Herein fail not.

By his Majesty's Command.

Dated, this 19th. Day of January, 1791.

RICHMOND.

Knaresbrough: Printed by W. Langdale,

Of whom may be had, the Harrogate Guide, or History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresbrough, sixth edition, Plates, 6s. a Week at Harrogate, a Poem, 2s. 6d. with a neat Frontispiece; the Trial of Engene Aram, for the Murder of Daniel Clark, lave of Knaresbrough, 1s. and life of John Metcalf, commonly called blind Jack of Knaresbrough, 1s.

LATELY PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

## A WALK through KNARESBROUGH,

By JOHN NICHOLSON, the AIREDALE POET.

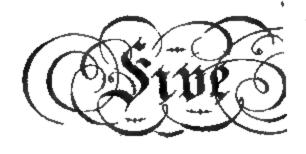
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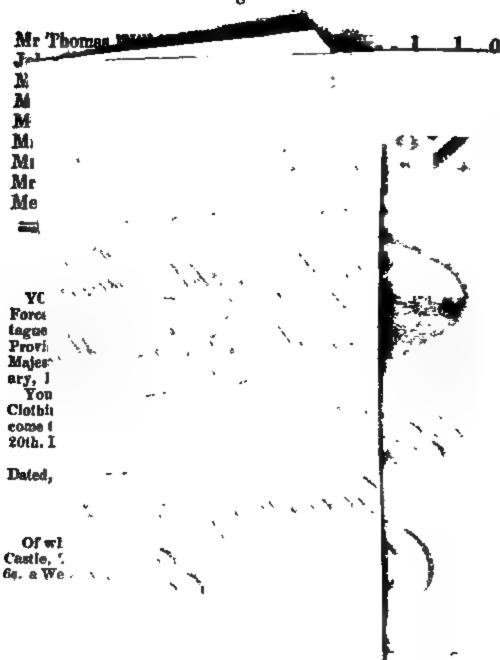
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ARRESTESBEGED:

PRINTED BY Q. WILSON, MIGH-STREET,

1827.



through KNARESBROUGH, NICHOLSON, the AIREDALE POET.

## Aegend

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## SAINT BOBBBT. Hour

## THE HERMIT

ThEY: bepake m

OF

#### KNARESBROUGH.

Far from the busy Scenes of Life—
Far from the world, its Cares, and Strift;
In Solitude, more pleased to dwell,
The HERMIT cells you to his Cell.

Unaresbrough:

PRINTED BY G. WILSON, HIGH-STREET,

1827.

#### MERMIT

OF

#### EMARES BROUGE

ST. ROBERT was born in the city of York, his father's name was Tocklese Floure, and his mother's Smimeria; who being of the best rank of citizens, and following a most Christian rule of good life, had a son whom they named Robert, and brought him up to all virtuous education; and, as he grew in years of discretion, so they trained him up in learning and virtuous exercises. The holy man, even from his infancy, had a continual recourse to godly prayer, never once stooped to the love of pleasure, but increasing in holiners, was at length made Sub-Deacon.

Not long after this, Robert went into the North parts of the country, and betook himself to a certain house, called the New-Monastery, of the Cistercian order, where he had a brother of that order; there he remained some four months, giving them a true pattern of sobriety and good life, and he then returned to his father's house. After a few days, this acreant of God privately fled from his parents to Knaresbrough, as God had inspired him, to an hermit there, leading a strict life amongst the rocks, who, seemed at first glad of such an associate as Robert, but afterwards being overcome by the temptation of our common enemy the Devil, he returned again to his wife and children, and left Robert alone, who, with wonderful abstinence afflicted himself.

After this, Robert went to a certain matron, not far from
he gave him as much ground with
s he thought good to dig and till:
of, and remained there almost a
sith auster mortifications, and ap-

plying himself with thieves broke into his cell, and the determined there is and upon that where he stay. plying himself with thieves broke into his cell, and the determined the departed the new and upon that where he stay he departed the new services and upon the departed the new services and upon the departed the new services and other services. he departed the riversions a went to Sportforth, where he state provisions a went to Sportforth, and where he stayed other services of prayer and other services the place, and only to prayer and other services while, attending fame of his sanctity and holy conhis provisions went we prayer and holy converged the place, and only to prayer and his above while, attending fame of his sanctity man always rejected while, at most of the country holy man always rejected the country holy man alwa Almighty. The fame of the country to come flocking to him always reject caused most of the country holy man always reject. Almignive of the country to come always rejected to caused most of the country holy man always rejected avoiding of applause (the holy changed his abode avoiding of applause and changed his accretly departed. avoiding of applause (une and changed his abode glory) he secretly departed. and changed his abode glory) he secretly departed. Of A dley heard of P. oiding of applause and class heard of Robert's reory) he secretly departed of Adley heard of Robert's reory) he secretly departed the monks of Adley were earnest with him
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beame a poor brother of their colour, which same a poor brother and discipline; as for his garmen. come and now brother of their more as for his garment it to their spiritual rules and discipline; as for his garment it to their spiritual rules and white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colour, which served rather to their spiritual rules and that of white colours him warm beame a point and also provided which served rather to their spiritual rules and white colour, which served rather was only one, and that of white keep him warm. His brown his nakedness, than to keep him warm. to their or and that of will keep him warm. His bread was only one, and that to keep him warm. His bread to cover his nakedness, than to his broth was made of up to cover his nakedness, then to his broth was made of up was one his nakedness, than his broth was made of unsato cover his nakedness, the cover his his broth was made of unsato cover his nakedness, the cover his his broth was made of unsato cover his nakedness, the cover his his broth was made of unsato cover his nakedness his his broth was made of unsato cover his his his broth was three parts barley-means served, with a little salt, save youry herbs, or a few beans meal put into it. His austvoury herbs, or a few beams meal put into it. His austerity once a week, he had a little meal poser sort in that monastonce a week, he had a utile looser sort in that monastery, of life was not suitable to the looser sort in that monastery, of life was not suitable to virtues. and impatient of rehabilities of his virtues. of life was not suitable to virtues. and impatient of rebuke; who were emulous of his virtues, he returned again to who were emulous of God perceiving, he returned again to who were emulous of ms varieting, he returned again to the which the man of God perceiving, he was joyfully accepted which the man of where he was joyfully accepted. which the man of God per he was joyfully accepted of by Chapel of St. Hilds, where set on workmen to build a chapel of St. Resently set on workmen to build a Chapel of St. Ililda, when workmen to build a place the matron. She presently and other necessary uses the matron. See presently and other necessary uses, for the laying in of his corn, whole nights :-r the laying in of his whole nights in watching and
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being lately dead, appeared unto him very sad, pale, and deformed, telling him that for usury, and divers other transgressions, she was judged to most grievous pains unless he relieved her by his prayers, which St. Robert promised to perform: being greatly troubled for the discomfort of his mother, he went unto prayer; and, not long after, his mother appeared to him again, with a cheerful aspect, giving thanks to her son, and departed and praised God eternally.

Not long after this, William Stuteville, Lord of the forest passing his cell, demanded of his servants, Who lived there? They answered one Robert, an holy hermit. No, answered Stuteville, rather a receiver of thieves: and in a distempered manner, commanded his followers to level it with ground which was done accordingly. Then Robert removed to a place near the town of Knaresbrough, where he had before remained, contriving no better a dwelling, than only a small receptacle by the chapel of St. Giles, made up with the boughs of trees. The holy man still increasing in virtue and godliness, made the enemy of man more desirous of his overthrow, and thought once again, by his former means, to disquiet his virtuous endeavours: Stuteville, a fit instrument for such a purpose, coming that way, by the instigation of the Devil, took notice of a smoke that ascended from Robert's Cell, and demanded, who lived there? Answer was made by his servant, Robert the Hermit. Is it Robert, quoth he, whom I overthrew and expelled my forest? Answer was made, The same; whereat enraged, he swore to raze it to the ground, and expel Robert the next day, from his mansion-house for ever. But, in the night, in his sleep, there appeared unto him, in a vision, three men, terrible and fearful to behold, whereof two carried a burning engine of iron, beset with sharp and fiery teeth! the third of giantlike stature, holding two iron clubs in his hands, came furiously to his bed, saying, "Cruel Prince, and instrument " of the Devil, rise quickly and make choice of one of these

"the man of God, for whom I am sent hither to fight with
"the man of God, for whom I am and with remorse of con

Hereupon Stuteville cried out, and with remorse of conscience, cried out to God for mercy, with protestations of amendment, whereat the fearful vision vanished — Stuteville coming to himself presently construed, that this revelation was sent from God for the violence done and intended against St. Robert his servant—wherefore the next day, he confer St. Robert IIIs serven his cell and Grimbald-cragg stone for a perpetual alms; and, that the ground should not like for a perpetual allies, two horses, and two king untilled, he gave him two oxen, two horses, and two king untilled. Not long after, Robert took into his company a Jew, who he employed as overseer of the poor, and distributor of the alms. One day, the Jew, being overcome by the Devil fled away from the holy man, and in his flight fell, and broke his leg; which the holy man understanding (by revelation) made haste to him, and chiding him for his fault, which the Jew acknowledged, and desired pardon, forthwith Robert blessing his leg, all embrued in blood, with his holy hand, restored him to his former state, and brought him back to his cell.

Robert's care of the poor was great; and that he might the better relieve their wants, he desired his patron Stuteville to bestow on him a cow, which was granted, but withal, such a cow, so wild and fierce, that none durst come near her. The man of God making haste to the forest found her and embracing her about the neck, brought her home as meek as a lamb, to the great amazement of the spectators. One of Stuteville's servants told his master of the thing, and withal said, that he would devise a way how to get the Cow again from Robert. But his master did not approve of this motion, nevertheless the fellow, with counterfeit looks and gesture, feigning himself lame, both of hands and feet, encountered Robert, and desired some relief for his wife and

children, who were miserably oppressed with hunger and want, unto whom Robert gave the Cow, saying unto him, "God gave, and God shall have, but so shalt thou be as thou makest thyself to be," and when this deceiver thought to depart with his Cow, he was not able to stir, but was lame indeed. Perceiving this to be the just judgment of God for deluding his servant, he cried out, "Robert, true servant of God, pardon my trespass, and the injury I have done unto you,"—which the indulgent and good old father instantly did, restoring him to his former ability, and returned into his cell, where he was received with joy.

A company of deer from the forest haunted his ground, and spoiled his corn, doing him much harm, whereof he complained to his Patron, requiring some order to be taken therein. To whom his Patron thus replied, "Robert, I " give thee free leave to impound these deer, and to detain "them, till thou art satisfied." Whereupon the holy man went into the fields, and, with a little rod drove the deer, out of the corn like lambs, and shut them up in his barnwhich done, Robert went back to his Patron acquainting him therewith, desiring him withal to loose the said deer. His Patron answered, that, "Robert had leave freely to use "the deer so impounded, in the plough, or in any other " service of husbandry," for which Robert returned him many thanks, and went back to his cell, and taking the deer out of the barn, he put them under the yoke to plough, and made them every day to plough his ground like oxen, which was daily seen and admired by all.

King John coming that way, and hearing such renown of Robert's sanctity, was pleased to visit him at his poor cell, and conferred upon that place, as much of his waste wood next adjoining, as he could convert to tillage with one plough or team. This servant of God, told Lord Byron who came for his benediction, and to know what good or evil success he should have in a voyage he was to take upon

the King's service, that he should effect his business, 'and the King's service, that he bring his occasions to a good period; but withal, that he

Not long after, he foretold that presently after his death Not long after, me to would, with force strive the Monks of Fountains' Abbey, would, with force strive the Monks of routients. He willed them of his house to take his body with them. to take his nous with secular power; willing that his body should there rest, where he gave up his last breath The holy man which was done and effected accordingly. which was done and the which was done and the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, commanded the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards his end, preparing to the perceiving himself to draw towards himself to the perceiving himself to draw towards himself to the perceiving himself to the perceivin perceiving ministra to the brought to him, preparing to die with an holy and humble heart.

with an holy and municipal time, the Monks of Fountains, hearing of him At which time, the Monks of Fountains, hearing of him near approaching end, made haste to come to him bringin near approaching thu, many was to be invested and intention their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and intention or their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and intention or their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and intention or their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in the same of their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in the same of their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in the same of their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in the same of their habit, wherein his body was to be invested and in the same of the same their habit, which the told, his own ordinary garment red. To whom he told, his own ordinary enough, neither desired he any other.

As he lay at the point of death, the Jew, with his fellows came weeping over him, and desired his last blessing, which he willingly gave them; and in that exercise, yielded up the ghost. His body was, with due reverence, made ready for the grave; and, the bruit being divulged abroad, the Monks of Fountains came, and gave him their habit, which he refused whilst he lived, endeavouring to carry his body away by force; but a company of armed men from the castle resisted them, who returned home sad for so great a loss. In conclusion, he was buried in the Chapel of Holy-Cross,

in a new tomb. There came, to honor his obsequies great multitudes of all sorts of people, kissing the coffin wherein

On one side the entrance into the Chapel of St. Robert, his body was enclosed. under a shade of spreading ivy, is the figure of a Knight Under a snade or spreamed in the act of drawing his sword,
Templar, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword, to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders.

The Chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock:

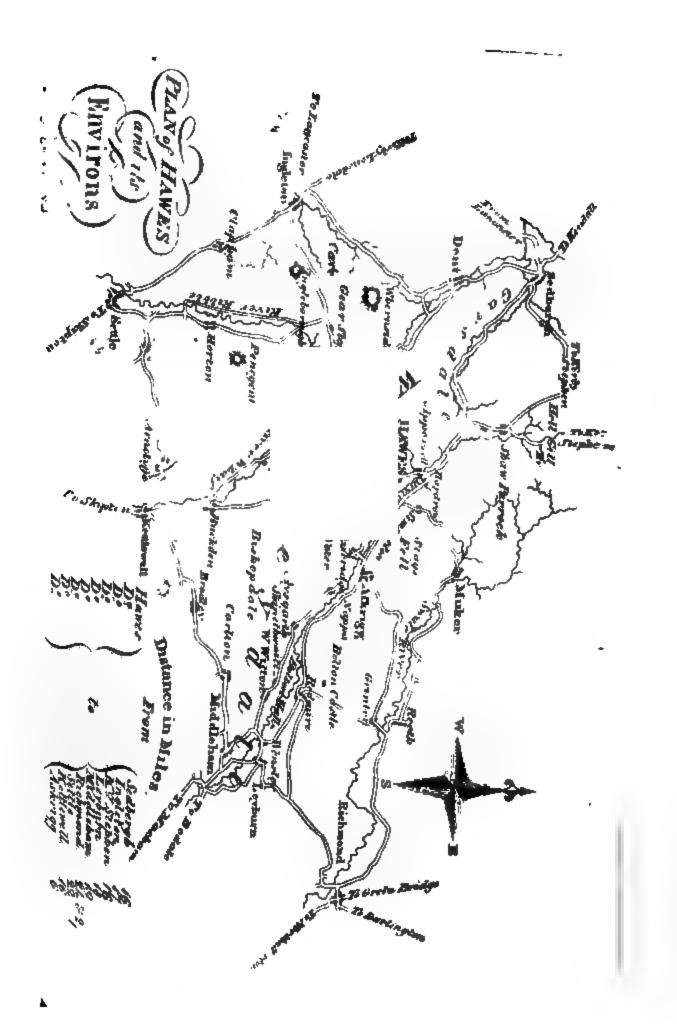
its roof and alter beautifully adorned with gothic ornaments; behind the alter, is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and, on each side of it, is a place for the holy Water bason: here are also the figures of three heads, designed as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the order of the Monks at the once neighbouring priory, by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was styled Sancta Trinitatis. At some distance, is another head, said to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this Chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited.

The Chapel is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high; near which, is placed the following inscription;

Beneath you ivy's spreading shade,
For lonely contemplation made,
An ancient Chapel stands complete,
Once the Hermit's calm retreat
From worldly pomp and sordid care,
To humble penitence and prayer;
The sight is pleasing, all agree;
Do gentle stranger, turn and see.

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Wilson, Printer, Knaresbrough



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#### GENUINE ACCOUNT

OF THE

## TRIAL

OF

## EUGENE ARAM,

FOR THE MURDER

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## DANIEL CLARK,

LATE OF KNARESBROUGH,

In the County of York:

Who was convicted at York Assizes, August 5, 1759, before the honourable William Noel, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

TO WHICH

AFTER A BRIEF NARRATION OF THE FACT,
18 PREFIXED,

An Account of the remarkable Discovery of a human Skeleton, at Thistle-Hill: a detail of all the judicial Proceedings, from the time of the Bones being found, to the Commitment of Richard Houseman, Eugene Aram, and Henry Terry, to York Castle: The Depositions of Anna Aram, Philip Coates, John Yeates, &c. The examination and confession of Richard Houseman; the apprehending of Eugene Aram, at Lynn, in Norfolk; with his examination, and Commitment.

TO WHICH IS ADDED .

The remarkable Defence he made on his Trial,

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF,

Written after his condemnation; with the Apology which he left in his Cell, for the attempt he made on his own Life, &c.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.

KNARESBROUGH:

Printed and Sold by W. Langdale.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.



#### FROM DR. SMOLLET'S

## HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

1759.

If ever Murder was entitled to indulgence perhaps it might have been extended not improperly to this Man, whose genius in itself prodigious might have been exerted in works of general. utility. He had in spite of all the disadvantages, attending low birth and straitened circumstances, by dint; of his own capacity and inclination, made considerable progress in Mathematics and Philosophy, acquired all the languages ancient and modern, and executed part of a Celtic Dictionary which had he lived to finish, might have thrown some essential light upon the origin and obscurities of the European History.

#### TRIAL

## EUGENE ARAM,

&c.

## woon

DANIEL CLARK was born in Knaresbrough, where he lived, and followed the business of a shoe-maker. We shall pass over those things in his life, which do not regard the affair we treat of, and content ourselves with observing, that, in or about the Month of January, 1744-5, he married a wife, with a fortune of two hundred pounds or upwards; and, being then in very good credit in Knaresbrough, it is presumed a scheme was laid by Eugene Aram, then a School-master, in that town, and Richard Houseman, a flax-dresser, to defraud several persons of great quantities of goods and plate; and, that Clark should be the man to carry these schemes into execution; for, as he then lived in very good credit, and was lately married, he was the properest person for the intended purpose. Accordingly, Clark for some few days, went to several persons in and about

Knaresbrough, and took up great quantities of linen and woollen-drapery goods, under pretence that as he was lately married, he wanted not only clothes to appear in on the occasion, but also table and bed-linen; in which, he succeeded so well, that he got goods of that kind to a considerable amount. After this, he went to several innkeepers and others, desiring to borrow a silver tankard of one, a pint of another, and the like, alledging that he was to have company that night, and should be glad of the use of them at supper: and, in order to give a good colour to this his story, he got of the innkeepers (of whom he so borrowed the plate) ale, and other sorts of liquors.\* This was on the 7th. of February, 1744-5.

Some suspicious circumstances appearing that night and the following morning, caused a rumour in the town, that Clark was gone off; and, upon inquiry, it could not be learnt what was become of him, search was immediately made for the goods and plate he had got, when some part of the goods were found at Houseman's, and another part

Amongst other goods, he got the following, viz. three silver tankards; four silver pints; one silver milk pot; one ring let with an emerald, and two brilliant diamonds: another with three rose diamonds: a third with an amethyst in the shape of a heart, and six plain rings; eight watches; two snuff-boxes; Chambers' Dictionary, 2 vols. folio; Pope's Homer, 6 vols. bound.

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thereof, as some velvets, &c., were dug up in Aram's garden; but, as no plate was found, it was then concluded that Clark was gone off with that: upon which the strictest inquiry was made after him, by sending people out into several parts, and advertising him in the public papers, &c. but all to no purpose.

From the above circumstances, Aram was saspected of being an accomplice with Clark; upon: which, a process was granted from the steward of the honor of Knaresbrough, to agrest him for a debt due to one Mr. Norton, which was done with a view to detain Aram until such time as a warrant could be had from a justice of peace, to take him up for being concerned along with Clark in defranding people of their plate, &c. Contrary to the expectation of every person in town, he (being then esteemed very poor) paid what he was errested for, and produced a large sum of money; and, in a few days, paid off a considerable mortgage upon his house in Bondgate, near Ripon. Soon after his releasement, he left the town of Knaresbrough, and was not heard of with any certainty until the month of June, 1758, when he was found at Lynn in Norfolk.

Aram's departure from Knaresbrough seems to have put a stop to any further examination into this affair; for nothing was effectually discovered, touching Clark's being murdered, until the 1st. of August, 1758, (which was upwards of thirteen

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years from the time of Clark's being missing it happened that a labourer, employed in for stone to supply a lime-kilm, at a place Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, having edge of the Cliff, dug about half a yard, and quarter deep, found a wooden Chest, whi being removed, was found to contain a B Skeleton, that had been put in double. A ler, servant to a Jew, was with his stock-in missing about the time that Daniel Clark disa ed, and as his employer could trace him no than Knaresbrough, it was afterwards suspection had been murdered, and that these were mains. This remarkable accident being round in the town of Knaresbrough, gave reason suspicion that Daniel Clark had been murder burried there; and rather, as there had be other person missing thereabouts, to any knowledge, for 60 years and upwards, exce Jew. The strangeness of the event, excite ple's cariosity to inquire strictly into it: which the coroner was sent for, and an inc The wife of Eugene A rai taken thereon. had before frequently given hints of her that Daniel Clark had been murdered, examined by the coroner and jury, as to knew concerning Clark. She said "Dan was an intimate acquaintance of her h and, that they had frequent transaction before the 7th. of February, 1744-5, ard Houseman was often with them; particuthat, on the 7th. of February, 1744-5, about clock in the evening, Aram came home when was washing in the kitchen; upon which, he cted her to put out the fire, and make one e stairs; she accordingly did so. About two ock in the morning, on the 8th. of February, m, Clark, and Houseman, came to Aram's se, and went up stairs to the room where she : they staid about an hour. Her husband asked for an handkerchief for Dickey meaning hard Houseman) to tie about his head; she ordingty lent him one. Then Clark said soon be morning, and we must get off.' After ch, Aram, Houseman, and Clark, all went together: That, upon Clark's going out, she erved him take a sack or wallet upon his back, ch he carried along with him: whither they it, she could not tell. That about five o'clock same morning, her husband and Houseman rned, and Clark did not come with them. Her band came up stairs, and desired to have a dle, that he might make a fire below. To ich she objected, and said 'There was no occafor two fires, as there was a good one in the m above, where she then was.' To which am (her husband) answered, "Dickey (mean-Richard Houseman) was below, and did not se to come up stairs:" Upon which she asked ark not returning with them) what they had done

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and is a so to he with Daniel ?" pith Daniel designation but designation ber he refused; and told him refused; Then Arab go to be shad seen refused; and ton Araba go to he refused; thing bad desirous to levy had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the property had been lent down we have the property that the propert refused;
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on what her she being were doing then down what her husban heard House heard husban han being about Houseman heard House and being about their sairs, she her husband man say to A; stairs, she her husband man say to A coming.

then said eplied We'll tell? Said eplied 'We'll she does, Houseman she tell? If she does, What can knows not blied Aram, 'p What can shows not plied Aram, if thing! she knows not hing. To which thing! she tells that I am here, 'twill be said, 'It said, then said, 'I will hold the Her husbar from coming. Whereupon I said, 'something must be done to prevent ing,' and pressed him to it very much; a If she does not tell now, she may at son time.' 'No, said her husband, we will coa little, until her passion be off, and then t opportunity to shoot her: Upon which Ho seemed satisfied, and said 'What must be with her clothes?' Whereupon they both a that they would let her lie where she was shot clothes. She hearing this discourse, was terrified, but remained quiet until seven o'cloc the same morning, when Aram and House went out of the house. Upon which, Mrs. A coming down stairs, and seeing there had be fire below, and all the ashes taken from out of grate, she went and examined the dung-hill, a

xiving ashes of a different kind to ke apon it, searched among them, and found several pieces nen and woollem cloth, very near burnt, which the appearance of belonging to wearing apd. When she returned into the house from the g-hill, she found the handkerchief she had lent meman the night before; and looking at it, nd some blood upon it, about the size of a shilupon which, she immediately went to seman, and showed him the pieces of cloth she found; and said, she was afraid they had done ething bed to Clark. But Houseman then proled be was a stranger to her accusation, and said enew nothing what she meant. From the above umstances, she believes Daniel Clark to have n murdered by Richard Houseman and Eugene m, on the 8th. of February, 1744-5."

dr. Philip Coates, of Knaresbrough, brotheraw, to Daniel Clark, was then examined by coroner; who said, "He knew Daniel Clark na child; and that he was with him on the 7th. Tebruary, 1744-5 about nine o'clock at night, that Clark promised to call upon him in the ming: But, he not calling, he went to Clark's se, about nine o'clock in the morning. After miring for him there, Clark's maid told him he gone to Newall, to his wife. On the 10th. of reary Mr Coates went to Newall to seek Clark, could not hear of him, nor ever did. though he been advertised for some time. That a week

of money's made think no noney reco product that home after he was mine. germal other witnessees were annied by the firming that Eugene Ann, and by the gerenel other witnessees

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Gerenel other witn prover, affirming that must persons and houseman, to be the that persons and houseman, to be the might of the 7th of his in the might of chek, especially one the might of the 7th of height before Clerk was mission ob. Chrk, especially one the Society of Chrk, especially one the Society of Chrk, being the might before Clark was missing to a circumstances, which to a circumstances, which to a circumstances, which to a circumstances. repetition, will be shown at large when we old repetition, will be snow...

upon the trial. We shall only add, that of the harber in Knaresbrough, who wir. John Yestes, a berber in Knaresbrough, who Wir. John Yesten, a manner of the last time he will, "He knew Daniel Charle, and the last time he say," him, was then about thirteen or fourteen years bim, was then about thirteen or fourteen years bim. and that no me which, as he, Mr. Yestes, was some Some over Thistie-Hill, meno the rock, he observed a place to be fresh day, and oblong, he presumed it might centain a bay of about twelve years of age; that he had men the place where the benes of a deceased man where found, and said it was the same

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Barbara Leetham of Knaresbrough, widow, gave the same kind of evidence.

Mr. Higgins and Mr. Locock of Knaresbrough, surgeons, upon breaking a thigh bone of the Skeleton, and viewing it, gave it as their opinion, that the body might have laid in the ground about thir. teen or fourteen years.

These testimonies were given before the inquest,

in the manner related, and Houseman, by the coroner's orders, being present, it was observed that he seemed very messy; discovering all the signs of guilt, such as trembling, turning pale, and faultering in his speech: This, with the strong circumstances given by Mrs. Aram, &c. gave a suspicion that he must have been concerned in the murder of Clark, though he gave no account of the matter, and denied that he knew any thing concerning the murder.

Upon the Skeleton's being produced, Houseman at the coroner's request, took up one of the bones; and, in his confusion, dropped this unguarded expression, "This is no more Daniel Clark's bone than it is mine!" From which it was concluded, that if Houseman was so certain that the bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he could give some account of him; and being told so, he answered, "That he could produce a witness who had seen Daniel Clark upon the road two or three days after he was missing at Knaresbrough." Accordingly the witness, one Parkinson, was sentfor; who, on being asked the question, told the coroner and jury, "That he himself had never. seen Daniel Clark after that time, viz. the 7th. of February, 1744-5; that a friend of his (Parkinson's) told him he had met a person like Daniel Clark, but, as it was a snowy day, and the person had the cape of his great coat up, he could not say, with the least degree of certainty, who he was,"

. This so far from being satisfactory, increased the suspicion, that Houseman was either the murderer of Clark, or an accomplice in the murder, whereupon, the constable applied to William Thornton, esq. who, being informed from the coroner, of the depositions taken, granted them a warrant to apprehend Houseman, and bring him before him. He was accordingly brought and examined: Here he said, "He was in company with Daniel Clark the night before he went off, which he believes might be on a Thursday, in February, 1744-5: that the reason of his being then with him, was upon account of some money, viz. £20, that he had lent Clark, which he wanted to get again of him, and for which he then gave him some goods that took up a considerable time in carrying from Daniel Clark's house to his, viz. from eleven, (the hour at which he went to Clark,) till some time the next morning: That the goods he took were lecther, and some linen cloth, which as soon as he had possesed himself of, and also a note of the prices he was to sell them at, he left Clark in Aram's house with Aram and another man, unknown to this examinant: Who further saith, that Aram and Clark, immediately after, followed him out of Aram's house, and went into the marketplace, with the other unknown person, which the light of the moon enabled him to see; that he does not know what became of them after: and utterly disavows that he came back to Aram's house that

morning with Aram and without Clark, as is asserted by Mrs. Aram, nor was he with Aram, but with Clark, at Aram's house that night, whither he went to seek him, in order to obtain from him the note, as above; that when he had lodged the goods he had got at Clark's house safely in his own, he went to seek Clark, found him at Aram's, with the unknown person, and after, he having procured the note which was his errand, came away directly, as was related. He further saith, that he did not see Clark take any wallet, plate, or things of value along with him when they came out of the house the last time, which was early in the morning. But admits, that some time after Clark was missing, Anna Aram came to him in a passion, and demanded money of him, and said he had money of her husband's in his hands, and pretended to shew him some shreds of cloth, and asked if he knew what they were? To which he answered, that he did not know. And entirely denies that he ever has been charged with the murder of Daniel Clark, till now by Anna Aram.

Being asked if he chose to sign this examination, he said he chose to wave it for the present; for that he might have something to add, and therefore desired to have time to consider of it.

As he chose not to sign this examination, it was presumed that he was conscious he had not declared the truth of the matter; and Mr. Thornton thought proper to commit him to York castle the morning

following. At Green-Hammer York, he behaved to his conditioner, as to show that he was conder, or knew of it, and that making a more ample confession. Being come to the Matthey were acquainted that Mr. passing by; Houseman designated the house, and in his prolowing confession.

That Daniel Clark was Aram, late of Knaresbrough as he believes, on Friday 1744-5, for that Eugene Ar were together at Aram's hou (being moon-light, and snow that he (Houseman) left the street a little before, and the ing he would go a short wa accordingly went along with Robert's cave, near G. Aram and Clark stopped and strike him several times ov and saw him fall as if he was came away and left them. B any weapon or not, to kill Cl nor does he know what he di wards; but believes that Ara of the cave; for that seeing might share the same fate, he way from him, and got to the bridge end; where looking back, he saw Aram coming from the cave side (which is in a private rock adjoining the river) and could discern a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he hastened away to the town, without either joining Aram, or seeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this, he never had any private discourse with him. Afterwards, however, Houseman said that Clark's body was burried in St. Robert's cave; and that he was sure it was then there, but desired it might remain till such time as Arama should be taken. added further, that Clark's head lay to the right, in the turn at the entrance of the cave. These words Houseman repeated the day after, to Mr. Barker, the constable.\*

On Houseman's commitment to the castle, proper persons were appointed to examine St. Robert's cave, where, agreeable to his confession, was found the skeleton of a human body, the head lying as he before had said; upon which, an inquisition was taken by the coroner.

Houseman having thus declared that Clark was murdered by Aram; who, was found to be at

<sup>\*</sup>This confession Mr. Thornton gave to Houseway, to read over; and, after he had so done, Mr. Thornton asked him if he chose to sign it; to which he consented, replying "that it was the truth, and the real truth." Upon which he was committed to the castle.

Lym, in Norfolk; \*M Lymn, in the chend bio Barker, and Dar. Francisco Kmresbroegh, to Six the peace, in Lynn, Post Office on the ro Post Office A rain-the one, in which was who do On their ar are pursued." on this Gentleman, who can this Gentleman, who can Aram was apprehended in wher, and conducted to Y before Mr. Thornton, and that he was well acquaint and, to the best of his ren or before the 8th. of Febru denied he had any conne frauds which Clark stood fore the time of his disappe about the 10th, of Febru (Aram) was arrested by during the time of his be

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<sup>•</sup> It was not then known ver who had formerly lived in the brough, and travelled about thappening to be in the town mentioned, said he had seen to Norfolk, and added, "but he me."

d Clark was missin was apprehended f the peace, for a before the justice, as t against him, he v ontinued at Knaresl ithout any molestatic ngham, to spend a fe rom whence he went publicly till he came d out seven months before , on suspicion of bei of Daniel Clark. Clark, in February. at that he was at Mr. Ca nouse in Knaresbrough. nseman, a flax-dresser. welve o'clock at night. 744-5; nor does he rece rith Clark and Housema morning, at any particula ry, 1744-5, nor at or af ming; nor at Grimbald-1 place called St. Robert's muary, 1744-5, in the m ow any thing of Clark's es he recollect that he was man, when Clark called up

8th. of February, 1744-5, es he remember any thing of a mason's tool

being found in his on ed by a warrant in 17. meeting Mr. Barnett, with the above said per 1744-5, in the morniz that he came home th with Houseman, and 1 own house, which is as he remember that he h es fifty guineas about tl sum out of his pocket; or ask any one person since the 8th of Februs not seen him; but true inquiry about him. Stephen Aram, but person, except anot Aram, who has said t know where it was the The declaration of c signing this examinat might have time to reany thing should after occur to him

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Though, in his exe der that was charged his confession: Jet. ton thought proper to made out his commit Barker and Moor v

York eastle, and had taken him a mile from Mr. Thornton's house, when Aram desired to return back to Mr. Thornton, having, as he alledged, something of consequence to impart to him. Accordingly they returned to Mr. Thornton's; where Aram, upon being a second time examined, said, that he was at his own house the 7th. of February, 1744.5, at night, when Richard Houseman and Daniel Clark came to him with some plate, and both of them went for more several times, and came back with several pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours: that he could not but observe, that Houseman was all that night very diligent to assist him to the utmost of his power, and insisted that it was Houseman's business that night, and not the signing any note or instrument, as is pretended by Houseman. That Henry Terry then of Knaresbrough, ale-draper, was as much concerned in abetting the said frauds, as either Houseman or Clark; but, was not now at Aram's house, because as it was marketday, his absence from his guests might have occasioned some suspicion: that Terry, notwithstanding, brought two silver tankards that night, upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained: And, that Clark, so far from having borrowed £20 of Houseman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than £9, which he had paid again before that night.

That all the leather Clark had, which amounted

to a considerable value, he was considerable value, in House considerable value, in House considerable value, in House intent to be disposed of by little to prevent suspicion of his Clark's fraudulent practices.

That Terry took the plate in Houseman did the (A ram small things of value, flat, where they and he and beat mi It was thought too late in the n St. Robert's cave, four o'clock, on the so as to ge was therefore agreed he shou for Clark to go off, night following, and Clark ac all that day, as he believes, th send him victuals, which wer Henry Terry, he being judge son to do it without suspici shooter, he might go thither; sporting. That the next ni Clark more time to get off, I Houseman, and himself, we very early; but he (Aram) Clark at all; that Richard I Terry only went into the cavat a little distance on the or should surprise them.

That he believes they wer for he heard them make a r about an hour, and then came out of the cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Observing a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand, and saw that it contained plate. On asking 'why Daniel did not take the plate along with him?' Terry and Houseman replied, that they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for it, that being more convenient for him to go off with, as less cumbersome and dangerous. After which they all three went into Houseman's warehouse, and concealed the watches with the small plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate: That afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How-hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and disposed of it: But as to Clark, he could not tell whether he was murdered or not, he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off.

After he had signed this second confession, he was conducted to York castle, where he and Houseman remained till the assizes.

From the above examination of Aram, there appeared great reason to suspect Terry to be an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted, and he likewise was apprehended, and committed to the castle. Bills of indictment were found against him: but it appearing to the court, upon affidavit, that the prosecutor could not be fully provided with witnesses at that time, the trial was postponed till Lammas assizes.

on the Sci of August, 175 and Eugene A ram were brou man was arraigmed on his fo quitted, and admitted eviden was thereupon arraigned. called upon, who deposed, tween the 7th and 8th of Fel eleven o'clock, he went to after two hours spent in passi their several houses, to dispu and to settle some notes col proposed first to Clark and take a walk out of town: 7 into the field where St. Ro and Clark went into it, over they came within six or eight saw them quarrelling, that Clark several times, upon he never saw him rise again instrument Aram had, and k any: That upon this, withou alarm, he left them and retu next morning he went to Ara what business he had with what he had done with him? this question; but threatened being in Clark's company revenge either by himself or he mentioned any thing relat Peter Moor (Clark's serva

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s then produced in court, on the ch there was a fracture, that from could not have been made but me blant instrument; the piece w , and could not be replaced but fro Locock, the surgeon, who produce is opinion, that no such breach coul my natural decay! that it was not by the instrument with which it was emed to be of many years standing. several depositions, A ram was asked say in his behalf, and begged he lged in reading his defence. ing is a faithful copy of it, printed original, and retaining even it's acmatical inaccuracies.

ORD,

not whether it is of right, or through see of your lordship, that I am allowate his lar, and at this time to attempt at this lar, and at this time to attempt scapable and uninstructed as I am to e, while I see so many eyes upon me, and awful a concourse, fixed with a filled with I know not what expecter, not with guilt, my lord, but with for, having never seen a court but this, an acquainted with law, the customs and all judiciary proceedings, I fear I tale capable of speaking with proprietr

in this place, that it exceeds make to speak at all.

I have heard, my lord, wherein I find myself charg crime, with an enormity I am of; a fact, to the commission far more insensibility of heart morals, than ever fell to my possibly could have admitted a nature, but a depravity, not in to me. However, as I stand ship's bar, and have heard wh adduced in support of such a: bly solicit your lordship's p hearing of this respectable au gle and unskilful, destitute o sisted by counsil, say Some argument, in my defence. little of your lordship's time: will be short, and this brevity best part of it: However, it i sible regard, and the greates lordship's consideration, and court.

First, my lord, the whole in life, contradicts every pa ment. Yet I had never present circumstances extort to make it necessary. Peri to call upon malignity its

busied in this prosecution, to charge apt immorality, of which prejudice was not th No, my lord, I concerted not schemes o projected no violence, injured no man's pe property. My days were honestly laboriou nights intensely studious. And, I humbly ceive, my notice of this, especially at this will not be thought impertinent or unseasona but, at least, deserving some attention: Beca my lord, that any person, after a temperate use life, a series of thinking and acting regularly, an without one single deviation from sobriety, should plunge into the very depth of profligacy, precipitatély and at once, is altogether improbable and unprecedented, and absolutely inconsistent with the course of things. Mankind are never correpted at once; villany is always progressive, and declines from right, step after step, till every regard of probity is lost, and every sense of moral obligation totally perishes.

Again, my lord, a suspicion of this kind, which nothing but malevolence could entertain, and ignorance propagate, is violently opposed by my very situation at that time, with respect to health: For, but a little space before, I had been confined to my bed, and suffered under a very long and severe disorder, and was not able, for half a year together, so much as to walk. The distemper left me indeed, yet slowly and in part; but so macerated, so enfecbled, that I was reduced to crutches; and was

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so far from being well about the time with this fact, that I never to this day covered. Could then a person in 1. take any thing into his head so unlik ! vagant, I past the vigour of my ag valetudinary, with no inducement t ability to accomplish, no weapon perpetrate such a fact; without in power, without motive, without mea

Besides, it must needs occur to e an action of this atrocious nature is 1 but when it's springs are laid open, it was to support some indolence, c luxury, to satisfy some avarice, or malice; to prevent some real or s want: Yet I lay not under the in one of these. Surely, my lord, I with both truth and modesty, affirm and none who have any veracity,

will ever question this.

In the second place, the disappe is suggested as an argument of But, the uncertainty of such an that, and the fallibility of all cona sort, from such a circumstance, and too notorious to require instan seding many; permit me to produ one, and that afforded by this cast In June, 1757, William Thomps

ironed, made his excaps; and, notwithstading a immediate inquiry set on foot, the strictst such, and all advertisements, was never seen or lead of since.\* If then Thompson get off unseen, through all these difficulties, how very easy was it for Clark, when none of them opposed him; But, what would be thought of a prosecution commenced against easy one seen last with Thompson?

Permit me next, my lord, to observe a little upon the bones which have been discovered. It is said, which perhaps is saying very far, that there are the skeleton of a man. It is possible indeed it may; but, is there arry certain known criterion, which incontestibly distinguishes the sex in human bones! Let it be considered, my lord, whether the ascertaining of this point ought not to precede any attempt to identify them.

The place of their depositum too, claims much more attention than is commonly bestowed upon it. For, of all places in the world, none could

The skeleton of the above mentioned William Thompson, was found on Saturday, the 8th. of July, 1780, behind the Old Court house, in the castle of York, near the foundation, and about three feet from the wall, with double irons on, having lain there 23 years. It is supposed that he got on the top of the Old Court house, by the assistance of a ladder, which stood there, had dropped down the wall and was killed by the fall. As nothing but nettles and weeds grew in the place, where the bones were found, it was selden gone into by any person.

have mentioned any ones wherein there we have mentaled and ones wherein there we have a bones, then or certainty
mitage,
yard. He popt he homan bones, than
laces of reliances, in time point out a ci
reliance past, being not places of serious in time past, being not serious of house of house of house of house of burial places or And, it have search of principles of the property of the property of the principles of the p And, it needs searce of heard of, but of humanity contains or contains or contains. every cells
these relieve of humanity contains or contain on the modern of humanity; contains or contain of the modern of in farmers with the mediated. these remarks of annuality; some mutilated, to remind your lordship, but give the le to remind your no not inform, but give me se the here set solit the anchor sanctity, and here the here sat some their here anchois their here. When de hoped that here the hermit, or the anchor their bones, when de All this while when living works;

the then i lordship, and am sensible this economy. known to your lords to the sensible the that others but, it seems many in this conduction will be the sensible the sensibl better than I. But ship, and am sementation things of this have necessary to my contains and an sementation of this contains and an sementation of the contains an analysis of the contains and an analysis of the contains and contains and contains an analysis of the contains and contains an analysis of the that others, who have seems many in in my trial, shows a stall perheros, advisors to my from here con when here con which here con wh to things of this have not at all perhaps, have suffer me then be and perhaps, have con made hay be ed with a fill be and have con made has been at all may be ed with a fill be and hay be ed with a fill be and have con a fill be a fill in my trial, should ture, at all perhaps and perhaps with then, should be and perhaps and perhaps and perhaps and perhaps acquait ted with acquait ted with the should be acquait to a factor of the should be acquait to a factor of the should be a factor Suffer me then, should be and may he repositories of the that lord acquaityted with the produce a finalia were u many evidences, my lord e acquaire in which human a dead, these produces a read and cells were used. repositories of the that are to produce in which human dead these produces and cells were accident might and have to entire erate to some found. happened in this bones and to entranged in this in the have been found.

Quently occasion seem extra ilest, to son accident might seem question; lest, ordinary, quently occasion prejudice.

In The bone prejudice ordinary,

Dibriting, were as was supposed, of the discovered in the supposed in the sup St. Dubritius, were discovered buried in Guiscliffe, Were discovered buried in Milliam Dassells appears authority of Sir William Dugdale.

- In the bones, thought to be been Rosis, were but lately lat Royston, entire, fair, agh they must have lain intendered, as is proved by Dr. Stul B. But our own country, many, 1747, was found by Mr. nied by a reverence gentleman of some recluse, in the cell ar Hatfield. They were believed 'illiam of Lindholmon, a hermit and this cave his habitation.
- 4. In February, 1744, part of ing pulled down, a large por peared, even with the flesh on, a tring with a knife; though it is cond above 200 years, and how numbtful, for this abbey was founded solved in 1538 or 9.

What would have been said, what is had been an accident to the I on!

Farther, my lord, it is not yet emory, that, at a little distance f bugh, in a field, part of the manor of patriotic baronet, who does that mour to represent it in parliament, digging for gravel, not one human shift if ye or six, deposited side by side

un um placed at it's head, as your was usual in ancient interments.

About the same time, and in most close to this borough, was disearching for gravel, another hout, the piety of the same worth dered both the pits to be filled mendably unwilling to disturb the

Is the invention of these bones or industriously concealed, that those in question may appear the and extraordinary? Whereas, i nothing extraordinary in it. I every place conceals such remains hills, in highway sides, and on coquent and unsuspected bones.

allotments for rest for the depart some centuries.

Another particular seems not of your lordship's notice, and the men of the jury; which is, example occurs of more than or found in one cell: and in the cell found but one; agreeable, in the arity of every other known cell the invention of one skeleton, would have appeared suspicious and

But then, my lord, to attempt when even to identify living more proved so difficult, as in the case

beck, and Lambert Symmel at home, and of Don Schutian abroad, will be looked upon perhaps, as an attempt to determine what is undeterminable. And I hope too it will not pass unconsidered here, where gentlemen believe with caution, think with reason, and decide with humanity, what interest the endeavour to do this is calculated to serve, in assigning proper personality to those hones, whose particular appropriation can only appear to eternal Omniscience.

Permit me, my lord, also very humbly to remonstrate, that, as human bones appear to have been the inseparable adjuncts of every cell, even any person's naming such a place as random, as containing them, in this case, shows them rather unfortunate than conscious prescient, and that these attendants on every hermitage only accidentally concurred with this conjecture. A mere casual coincidence of words and things.

But it seems another skeleton has been discovered by some laborer, which was full as confidently averred to be Clark's as this. My lord, must some of the living, if it promotes some interest, be made answerable for all the bones that earth has concealed, and chance exposed? And might not a place where bones lay be mentioned by a person by chance, as well as found by a laborer by chance, or, is it more criminal accidentally to name where bones lie, than accidentally to find where they lie?

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Here too k a human skull produced, while the cause, or was in the cause, it owing to violation of the it owing Here too is a human skull product or was the cause, but, was this was it owing to your fractured; but, was this was it owing to your death; Here too is a human skilled the cause, to violate fractured; but, was this was it decay; If the onsequence of death; matural or after onsequence of the effect of the left of the original or after onsequence of the effect of the original or after onsequence of the original or after original or after onsequence of the original fracture, was, death of was it decay; If onsequence of death of natural or after or was it the effect of the before of the order of the fractured; of death of nature of death of nature of was it the effect of the remains of were to violence, was that violence, in May, My lord, in May, this cathedral; the orchbishop of this cathedral; his cathedral; or was it the violence, was that violence, was that 1732, the remaining were taken in May, My lord, in May, this province, and the lord archbishop of this cathedral, the certain him alice. or was that violence, was that violence, was that 1732, province, and the hold lord archbishop of this cathedral, broken; by permission, in this broken; the broken to the broken to the broken. My lord, in may, this product the skall were found offered the skall were violence the skall were violence the skall were there. by permission, in the skull were found broken; the skull were found offered to him aliped died by no violence there. that had been to the skull were found offered. could occasion that fracture there. he skall we rolence on the there. that he lied by no violence there. that could occasion that fracture in y and the roll of religious houses, the table of religious and the roll of religious.

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and the com. the ravage com. mencement of the reformation, dissolution of religious dissolution of religious ation, and the reformation, and the mencement of the reformation, mencement of the reformation, the living and the mencement of the reformation, and living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation, and the living and the mencement of the reformation and the living and the mencement of the reformation and the living and the mencement of the reformation and the living and the living and the mencement of the reformation and the living and mencement of the rest the living open the search after imaginary treasures, coffice the treasures, coffice the living open those times both affective treasured treasured the those times both affective treasured dug open to the those times demolished the treasured treas In search after image and vaults demolished to be broken up, graves and shrines demolished to be broken up, graves and graves broken up, graves shrines oned took broken up, graves and shrines violations procession parliamentary authorized ded lordship knows that parliamentary authorized ded lordship knows to occasion parliamentary authorized ded lordship lordship knows that the parliamentary authorized ded lordship knows the parliame ments ransacked, these these procession parliamentary authority to so far, as to occasion did, about the beginning to lordship knows as to occasion parma about the beginning to far, as to occasion did, about the beginning restrain them; and it Elizabeth. I entreat entreat is of queen Elizabeth. restrain them; and it am, the deginning to the reign of queen Flizabeth. I entreat Jour of the reign of queen violences, the depredations restrain the reign of queen killed, the depredations, to be impossible injunities of those times, the depredations injunities of those times, the depredation injunities of the depreda of the research of those times, to be imputed and the iniquities of those to this,

this, what gentleman here is ignorant that
Moreover, what a castle, which, though Moreover, what generalle, which, though now a Knaresbrough had a castle, both for its. Knaresbrough had a committee both for it's strength rain, was once considerable both for it's strength rain, was once considered it was vigorously besieged and garrison. All know it was vigorously besieged of the parliament. and garrison. An analogue of the parliament. At which seige,

pallies, conflicts, flights, and pressits, many fell pall the places round it; and where they fell were gried; for every place, my lord, is burial earth pwar; and many, questionless, of these rest unnown, whose benes futurity shall discover.

I hope, with all imaginable submission, that but has been said, will not be thought imperient to this indictment; and that it will be far on the wisdom, the learning, and the integrity this place, to impute to the living what seel it's fury may have done; what nature may have learning, and piety interred; or what war slone have destroyed—alone deposited.

Asto the circumstances that have been raked tog ther, I have nothing to observe; but, that all circumstances whatsoever precarious, and have been let too frequently found lamentably fallible; even the strongest have failed. They may rise to the nimost degree of probability; yet are they but probability still. Why need I name to your lordship the two Harrisons, recorded by Dr. Howell, who both suffered upon circumstances, because of the sudden disappearance of their lodger, who was in credit, had contracted debts, borrowed money, and went off unseen, and returned again a great many years after their execution. Why name the intricate affair of Jaques du Moulin, under king Charles II, related by a gentleman who was council for the crown. And why the unhappy Coleman, who suffered innocent, though convicted

perished for want, because the woll believed the father guilty. Why perjury of Smith, incautiously ad evidence: who, to screen himself, Fainloth and Loveday of the muthe first of whom, in 1749, was exchester; and Loveday was about to ing, had not Smith been proved p satisfaction of the court, by the Gosport hospital.

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Now, my lord, having endeave that the whole of this process is alt nant to every part of my life; that ent with my condition of health a that no rational inference can a person is dead who suddenly d hermitages were the constant repo bones of the recluse; that the proof well authenticated; that the revoluti and the fortune of war, have man the dead; the conclusion remains less reasonably than impatiently w less reasonable after a year's confinement, after a year's confinement, equ tune, put myself upon the candol and the humanity of your landor my countrymen, por lordsh Jour's, my countrymen, gentlemen

It might have been expected that in his defence, should have remarked

man's testimony, which certainly in many instances lay open to him; but, this defence was drawn up long before his trial. and he seems not ever to have entertained a suspicion of the fidelity of his confederate. The judge stated the evidence very particularly to the jury; and, after having observed how the testimonies of the other deponents confirmed that of Houseman, he proceeded to remark upon Aram's defence, in order to show that he alledged nothing that could invalidate the positive evidence against him. Without leaving the court, the jury presently found the prisoner guilty. During the whole trial he behaved with great steadiness and decency. He heard his conviction, and received his sentence with profound composure, and left the bar with a smile in his countenance.\* Whether this was the expression of indignation, or the affectation of heroism, we pretend not to determine.

Aram wrote the following short account of his family and his life, some time in the interval between his sentence and the night that preceded his execution. So far as it is given to the public, it is given with the same scrupulous exactness with which his defence has been printed. It must, however, be declared, that as we suppressed a part of his second confession, because

<sup>·</sup> \_\_\_ Anima fugit indignata sub umbras.

it reflected on some characters that stand are inpeached, so we have also suppressed a part this performance, as being extremely injurious to the integrity and candor of the court.

REVEREND SIR;\* I ALWAYS believed any relation of my of no manner of importance or service to the peoblic; and, I never had either any temptation of The publications desire to appear in print. ushered to the world, (which I ever had little concern for, and have as little now ) by persons in my situation, always appeared to rice only collected for the advantages of the press. and for the amuse ment of a very idle cariosity. But to obline 900 and not to forget my promise, I will recita many particulars as I can, upon so success en a no many particulars as I can, the small pittance of time which the small pittance of time which I have

e, and the small the will allow.

I was born at Ramsgill, a little vill

1704 My maternal relation Ne. left me will anow.

I was born at Ramsgill, a live therdale, in 1704. My matternal relations in that the long had I was born at remost therefore, in 1704. My matter that been substantial and reputable in that been substantial and reputable in that some forms had ale, for a therdate, in 1704.

been substantial and reputable in

great many generations:—IN y father

long hamshire, a gardener of great above of Not.

of Not. been substantial and represent and great many generations:—My Indianament of great about tinghamshire, a gardener of great about of Not of Not in bo. great many generations.

tinghamshire, a gardener of greatany, and an excellent draftsman.

tany, and an excellent draftsman.

of No which occasion between the tany, and an excellent unright Rev. the bishop of Longon, with great approbation: which occasion to be compton his be. • The Rev. Mr. Collins, of Knapensh.

sir Edward Blackett, whom he served in the capacity of a Gardener, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to that family, for above 30 years. Upon the decease of that baronet, he we not and was retained in the service of Sir John Logilby, of Ripley, bart, he where died; respected when living, and lamented when dead.

My father's ancestors were of great antiquity and consideration in this county, and originally british. Their surname is local; for they were formerly lords of the town of Haram, or Arapho on the southern lanks of the Tees, and opposite Stockburn in Pink

to Stockburn, in Bishoprick; and appear in the records of St. Mary's, at York, among many charitable names, early and considerable benefactors to that abbey. They, many centuries ago, removed from these parts, and were settled, under the fee of the lords Mowbray, in Nottinghamshire, at Aram, or Aram-Park, in the neighbourhood of Newark-upon-Trent; where they were possessed of no less than three knight's fees, in the reign of Edward III. Their lands, I find not whether by purchase or marriage, came into the hands of the present lord Lexington. While the name existed in this county, some of them were several times high-sheriffs for this county; and one was pro fessor of divinity, if I remember right, at Oxford, and died at York. The last of the chief of this family was Thomas Aram, --- q- some time of

Grey's-Inn, and salt-office, under the college of t Grey selt-office, unuside of the college of the college of the college of the state of the college of the colle ried one of the of North-Mims, in Herrica of Since of North-Mims, in the office of the of North-Mine,
Was his own estate,
Hertfordshire, where at the bire. Was his own esways with his own esways was his own esways was his own esways was his own esways with his own esways was his own esways was his own esways with his own esways was his own esways was his own esways with his own esways was his own esways was his own esways with his ow died without issue.

ed without were.

Many more anecdotes are contained in the see not present.

Set these not it Many more are one are contained thought more than enough, yet these per the series of be thought more than enough. be thought more considered rather as ostentations as the first was always far from than the first was always far from than the Considered tatues
But, the first was always far froms the first was always far from the first wa as they

I was removed very young, along with I was removed very ther, to Skelton, near Newby; along with Father and then ther, to akenou, now.

Or six Jears old, my Father and there are making a / chase in Bondgate, near Ripon, his far thither. There I went to School: wh made capable of reading the Testament, all I ever was taught, except, a long of about a month, in a very advanced age of Barr

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with the Reverend a very advanced as After this Mr. Alcock, of Burn or four After this, about thirteen or four age, I Went about thirteen or four at New of age, I this, about thirteen or fountended him in the my father, at Newb tended him in to my father, at News to literate Black samily the Sir Edward Blackett. It was to literature Blackett. It was tirement disposition. a solitary disposition and opposition and opposition and books. tirement and books. and unctime, who was a learned to the stand books. and opportunity I could wish time, was engaged in the matis

what my acquisitions were; but I am certain my application was at once intense and unwearied. I found in my father's library there, which contained a great number of books in most branches, Kersey's Algebra, Leyburn's Cursus Mathematicus, Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide, Harris's Algebra. &c. and a great many more: But, these being the books in which I was ever most conversant, I remember them the better. I was even them equal to the management of quadratic equations, and their geometrical constructions. After we left Newby, I repeated the same studies in Bondgate, and went over all the parts I had studied before; I believe not unsuccessfully.

Being about the age of sixteen, I was sent for to London, being thought, upon examination, by MrcChristopher Blackett, qualified to serve him as book-keeper in his accounting-house. Here, after a year or two's continuance, I took the small pox, and suffered severely under that distemper. My mother was so impatient to see me, that she was very near upon a Journey to London, which I, by an invitation from my father, prevented, by going to her.

At home, with leisure upon my hands, and a new addition of authors to these brought me from Newby, I renewed not only my mathematical studies, but begun and prosecuted others of a different turn, with much avidity and diligence: these were poetry, history, and antiquities, the charms of which quite destroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers and

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lines, whose applications and presued no longer, except occasions

I was, after some time employ invited to Netherdale, my nati first engaged in a school, and when fortunately enough for me: For, the wife which that place afforded ed me this place, this presecut and this sentence.

During my continuance here, proceeding and selected in my education, and selected languages, and proceeding sistible covetousness of knowledge a series of studies in that way, at tediousness, the intricacies, and the mar; I selected Lilly from the got and repeated by art. The it all every day, was impossible the school, so I divided it into performed it was pronounced the And this I performed for years.

Next I became acquainter Greek Grammar, which I also remanner, memoriter. Thus instruped the latin classics: whose my assiduities and my labours. In at first, hung over five lines for never, in all the painful cour left any one passage, but I did, perfectly comprehend.

After I had accurately perused every one of the latin classics, historians, and poets, I went through the Greek Testament; first parsing every word as I proceeded; next I ventured upon Hesiod. Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek Tragedians: A tedious labour was this; but, my former acquaintance with history lessened it extremely; because it threw a light upon many passages, which, without that assistance, must have appeared obscure.

In the midst of these literary pursuits, a man and horse, from my good friend William Norton, esq. came for me from Knaresbrough, along with that gentleman's letter, inviting me thither; and accordingly I repaired thither, in some part of the year 1734, and was, I believe, well accepted and esteemed there, Here, not satisfied with my former acquisitions, I prosecuted the attainment of the Hebrew; and with indefatigable diligence. had Buxtorff's Grammar; but that being perplexed, or not explicit enough, at least in my opinion at that time, I collected no less than eight or ten different hebrew grammars; and here, one very often supplied the omissions of others; and this was I found, of extraodinary advantage. Then I bought the Bible, in the original, and read the whole pentatench, with an intention to go through the whole of it, which I attempted, but wanted time.

In April, I think the 18th. 1744, I went again to London. (the reason shall follow) Here I agreed

to teach the latin and writing, for the blanc, in Piccadilly, which he, along the process of the most for served the pronunciation the most for at least to me, who had never before in this, my continued apply of it: But this, my continued apply night, or other opportunity, overcame in this situation two years and above, in this situation two years and above.

some time after this, I went to Hays pacity of a writing-master, and served man there, since dead: and staid, after a worthy and reverend gentleman I here between three and four years. I

I succeeded to several other places in 1 of England, and all that while used eve sion of improvement. I then transcribed of parliament, to be registered in chance after went down to the free-school, at Lynn

From my leaving Knaresbrough to this is a long interval, which I had filled up will farther study of history and antiquities, her and botany, in the last of which I was agreeably entertained; there being so extens display of nature. I well knew Turneforte, I miller, Linnæus, &c. I made frequent visite the botanic garden, at Chelsea; and traced place.

<sup>•</sup> The Reverend Mr. Hinton said, that, when Aram we with him, he had frequently observed him, when walking in the garden, to stoop down and carefully remove a sna

ough a thousand fields. At last, few plants, ic or exotic, were unknown to me. Amidst I ventured upon the chaldee and arabic; with a design to understand them, supplied with Erpenius, Chapelhow, and others: But a time to obtain any great knowledge of the the chaldee I found easy enough, because connexion with the hebrew.

en investigated the celtic, as fat as possible, it's dialects; begun collections and made risons between that, the english, the latin, reek, and even the hebrew. I had made , and compared above three thousand of these her, and found such a surprising affinity, even nd any expectation or conception, that I was mined to proceed through the whole of all languages, and form a comparative Lexicon; ch I hope would account for numberless votes inuse with us, the latins and greeks before cealed and unobserved.—This, or something eit, was the design of a clergyman of great endin, in Scotland; but it must prove abortive, for died before he executed it, and most of my oks and papers are now scattered and lost.

something is expected as to the affile I was committed, to which I say, as I in my examination, that all the plate ( brough, except the watches and rings Houseman's possession; as for me I h My wife knows that Terry har plate, and that Houseman himself too and the watches at my house, from ( hand; and if she will not give this in the town, she wrongs both that and h science; and if it is not done soon, H prevent her. She likewise knows tha had some velvet; and, if she will, She deserves not the regard of the to That part of Houseman's evihe said I threatened him, was a not. for what hindered him, when I sent and far distant? I must need things to be perjury in Housema which he said he went home from he went straight to my house, as testify, if I be not believed.

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<sup>.</sup> It is generally believed, and Aram got all the money Clark had fortune, vis. about 1601, and then ces to prove it; but, it was thon was sufficient proof against him

A ram's sentence was a just one, and he submitted to it with that stoicism he so much affected; and, the morning after he was condemned, he confessed the justness of it to two clergymen, (who had a licence from the judge to attend him) by declaring that he murdered Clark. Being asked by one of them, what his motive was for doing that abominaable action; he told them "He suspected Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife;" But supposing that had been the case, had you a right to murder the man? was then asked—to which he replied—Sir, I had as much right, as George the first had to do it, for the same reason to Count Coningsmark.

After this, Pray, says Aram, what became of Clark's body, if Houseman went home (as he said upon my trial) immediately on seeing him fall? One of the clergymen replied, I'll tell you what became of it, you and Houseman dragged it into the cave, stripped and buried it there; brought away his clothes and burnt them at your own house: To which he assented. He was asked whether Houseman did not earnestly press him to murder his wife, for fear she should discover the business they had been about, he hastily replied He did, and pressed me several times to do it!

This was the substance of what passed with Aram, the morning after he was condemned; and as he had promised to make a more ample con-

fession on the day he was ex nerally believed that every thi murder would have been disc vented any further discovery, b upon his own life. When h bed to have his irons taken off, alleging he was very weak. his arm appeared bloody; prope called, it was found that he had away his own life, by cutting his with a razor, which he had c condemned cell, some time before applications he was brought to himsej weak, was conquered asked if he had any thing to my, he asked if he had any thing to my, he asked if he had any thing to my, he weak, was conducted to Tybung! asked if he had any man asked to Knaresbrough for his sentence. Immediately after, ...

Conveyed to Knaresbrough forest to his sentence. on his table in the cell, was formed to he tempt. chains, pursuant to his sentence

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On his table in the taining the following resource to the following re

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But the manner of notice in my opinion, be decented both that the color white has a better right that I did that white hair and so white hair his. I

But the man.
in my opinion, be decently the point of the point have regulated body has a benefit and sold than bimself; and sold than boints. Certs dispose of minothers, should others, should others, should others, should others, should others, should others. Addignities offered

they are (as they always were) things indifferent to me. I think, though contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offensive to that Eternal Being that formed me and the world: And, as by this I injure no man, no man can be reasonably offended. I solicitously recommend myself to the Eternal and Almighty Being, the God of Nature, if I have done amiss. But perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by malevolence, and suffer by prejudice, I hope to rise fair and unblemished. My life was not poluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox.

I slept soundly till three o'clock, awaked, and then writ these lines:

Come pleasing rest! eternal slumbers fall,
Seal mine, that once must seal the eyes of all;
Calm and compos'd, my soul her journey takes,
No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches!
Adieu, thou sun! all bright, like her, arise,
Adieu, fair friends! and all that's good and wise.

These lines, found along with the foregoing were supposed to be written by Aram, just before he cut himself with a razor.

His daughter, Sally Aram, was with her father at Lynn, when he was arrested, after which she went to London, where she called upon a York

Bookseller, who had and told him she was be so good as make which had arisen which had arisen Father's Trial, & colong straggle with difficult meet with a comfortab mined to throw herse James's Park. In a letter tance at Knaresbrough, at he is now in Elysium. A local of antiquity."

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She afterwards married house stood on the Surry bridge, where the Editor at her, about the year 1767, at two or three children, the el be about five years old. 'The by their Mother, and told different utensils in the room, greek languages.

Aram had two other daught (wo sons, of whom Joseph i Green-Hammerton, where lead retired to America.

Houseman on his return with a very unwelcome we had threatened to p

were prevented by the persuasions of Mr Shepherd, whose house and warehouse were close adjoining. He never after appeared in public, but employed himself privately for some years, till his death, in dressing flax; after his decease, his remains were removed in the night, and interred at Marton.

#### MISCELLANIES,

Written by Eugene Aram, while a Prisoner in York Castle.

#### LETTER I.

TO satisfy my promise and your request, I have transcribed part of the papers, and propose copying, and transmitting to you the remainder of them next week, or as early as I can, I am only able to employ half of my time in this, but wish I could dispose of all my time that way, either for your amusement or your service. I have no materials for my purpose by me: not so much as book, paper, or MS. of any kind; so that it is easy to conceive under what disadvantages I write. Memory is all I have to trust to; and that cannot be capacious of all I want.

You were pleased to promise me some assistance in my affair; in hopes of which, I have subjoined the only question, I think of any importance to me, and beg satisfaction in it, by what way you judge best. I am, sir, (under great obligations, and with all possible respect)

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant, E. ARAM.

## LETTER II.

THE very humble opinion I ever of any thing I wrote, prevented me recopies: There remains an elegy of Armylage, who fell at St. Cas, if I recover it, it shall come accompanied script of some of the papers you prether est shall follow as speedily prethem, which indeed if you had as osity to desire, I could not have had to offer. Scarce believing I who taught to read, have any abilities if am, sir,

With much gratitude for your k

And with all possible respe

Your most humble, most obliged

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### LETTER III.

SIR,

I THANK you much for your kind me: and which you have expressed so Wharton begged my defence of yes

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there is no other but that, which is only genuine. If you think it will be either pleasure or advantage to you, I will, upon the least intimation, speak to Mr. Wharton. that he suffer you to copy it. As to my life, it is of no importance to the public, nor would it be of service to any body; nor does any one know much about it. Nor, if it was material to write it, have I time. But I am certain it was spent much more commendably than that of any one of my enemies.

I have three books of your's, and thank you for the amusement some of them have afforded me; and wish you could send for them, it not being in my power to get them to you. Yet, sir, if any general particulars of my life will oblige you, you have nothing to do but let me know.

I am, with great respect, sir,
Your most humble servant,

SATURDAY, 10 o'Clock.

E. ARAM.

#### LETTER IV.

SIR,

I HAD both your favours, for which I thank you, you have enclosed, what I thought proper to say, concerning myself, family, and affair. I promised it to the Rev. Mr. Collins. If you choose to order any of your people to transcribe it, you may keep this, and I will subscribe my name to such transcript. Do which you please. I thank you again and again. I write in great haste, as I doubt appears, but you will pardon inaccuracies. I should be very glad to see you to-morrow, if it

can be allowed: and am

Your most obliged humble servant,

E. ARAM.

August 4, 1759.

Copy of a letter from E. Aram, to the Rev. Mr. Collins, Vicar of Knaresbrough. August 27, 1758.

#### REVEREND SIR,

I KNOW not loaded with public odium as I am, and charged with a crime, nay a complication of crimes, all of which I detest, whether I ought to be solicitous to procure any thing in support of life, particularly under such aggravated circum. stances, wherein it is better to die than to live; but the propensities of nature are strong; her calls frequent and importunate, and few but have, or think they have, some interest to some social connexions or other, not easily to be dispensed with. Admonished by these, but most by the generous concern, I know you bear for humanity however distressed and wherever situated, I venture to ask, and that with reluctance enough, that you would charitably interceed for something, how and to whom you think proper, whereby to render the remains of being a little more supportable, a little less uneasy, if you conceive it not inconsistent with your convenience and character, to serve

Your most humble servant,

E. ARAM.

Mr. Collins shewed the above to some frends, when five pounds was collected and sent to him.

#### AN ESSAY TOWARDS

# A LEXICON,

UPON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN.

TO attempt the work of a lexicon, and at a time too, when so many, and those so considerable, have already appeared, valuable for the excellence of their composition, and respectable for the authority of their authors, may possibly be looked upon as unnecessary, if not altogether a supernumerary labor.—How far such an opinion may be just, or premature, will be better elucidated by a very cursory perusal of, and a little deliberation upon the subsequent plan. And this, whatever appearances of novelty it may be attended with, however strongly the current of general opinion opposes it, is not so recent nor so foreign to the service of letters, as by some may be imagined.

Before I open the plan, I have to offer to the literati, and upon which the superstructure is intended to be built, it perhaps may not be improper to throw out a few preliminary reflections, which have occured to me in the course of my reading,

a part of which are these that follow.

All our lexicographers, a very few excepted, for aught I have adverted to, have been long employed, and have generally contented themselves too, within the limits of a very narrow field. They seem to have looked no farther than the facilitating for youth the attainment of the Latin and Greek languages, and almost universally consider the former as only derived from the latter. These

two single points seem to have whole view. possessed their who

engrossed all their industry.

Here and there, indeed, and this kind, one sees interspersed the English from the Latin, Greation a conformity of orthography, nification, and these very true. I relation, this consonancy arose, we nued from age to age to us, has stream of time so long, and passed tance of place, how ancient words conquests, the migrations of peop veral coalitions of nations and coalitions of nations and coalitions of nations and coalitions of nations and coalities own nature, they have neither diligence, nor explained with acciding

Almost every etymologist that my hands, and detained my eye mistaken then in the comparisons t or the uniformity they have obs the Latin and the Greek, and bet languages and our own; but then have been but short and few, and in accounting for this uniformit deed sufficiently evinced a similar no reason for it. It is not to be th less concluded, that the multitude us, which are certainly Latin, Gr cian, are all the relicts of the rom Britain, or the effects of Greek or merce here; no, this resemblanc the primary inhabitants of this accession of other colonies did but confirm this resemblance, in an increase, an accession of o

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the same original, and consequently bearing the same conformity. How nearly related is the Cambrian. how nearly the Irish, in numberless instances, to the Latin, the Greek, and even Hebrew, and both possessed this consimility long ago, before Julius Cæsar, and the Roman invasion. I know not but the Latin was more different from itself in the succession of six continued centuries, than the Welsh and Irish, at this time, from the Latin. Concerning this agreement of theirs with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, not to mention others, entiemen of great penetration, and extraordinary erudition, Dr. Davis may be consulted, and the learned Sheringham, who have exhibited a long and curious specimen of Greek and Cambrian ords, so exactly correspondent in sound and sense, or at least so visibly near, that, as far as I Mow, no gentleman has ever yet questioned, uch less disputed their alliance.

This similitude subsisting in common between brew, as it has not escaped the notice, and anidversions of the learned, so their surprise has generally increased with their researches, and conderations about it; new circumstances of agreeent perpetually arising. A great many gentlemen. conversant in ambiguities, and pleased with literary amusements of this kind, have ascribed these palpable connexions to conquest, or to commerce: They have supposed, that the intercourse which, on the latter account, anciently subsisted between the Phoenicians, Greeks, and the Britons, betw Boch, Huet, &c.) occasioned this very remarkable community between their languages. Indeed this accident of commerce must needs have had it's influence, but then this influence must have been

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but weak and partial, not prevalent and extensive.
Commerce has, and always will make continued and additions to any language, by the introduction of exotic words; yet, would words of this kind of exotic words; yet, would words of this kind of that time hardly extend a great way; they at only affect the maritime parts, and those place of the only affect the maritime parts, and the but feebly, and we words of any language be very far from acting or making any considerable impression upon the whole body of any language.

But, even supposing that a number of Greek

But, even supposing admittance and adoption vocables may have found admittance and adoption in Britain, and after this manner; yet, could they in Britain, and after this manner; yet, could they into recesses remote from the sea; strangers to into recesses remote from the temptation, with all correspondence, without the tir natal soil their all correspondence, without their natal soil their own hereditary village, yet is Greek even here; we find pure Greek in the peak itself, whither we find pure Greek in the peak itself, whither their foreigners, especially at the distance of more than foreigners, especially at the distance of more than twice ten centuries, can scarcely be supposed to have some. There could have been but few inhave some. There could have there are not many vitations to it then; and perhaps there are not many now.

Namous with a now.

Since then I have taken notice of this almost community of language, observable between the community of language, observable of it or other, Greek and the Celtic, in some dialect of it or other, it could scarcely be and have attempted to show generally believed; imported, in the manner so me to offer a more it seems incumbent upon it seems incumbent upon probable conjecture, if it is a conjecture, how it probable conjecture, if it is a conjecture, how it has arrived, which is the subject of the following dissertation.

AFTER what has been produced as prefatory, it is now time, if it may not be thought it was so before, to exhibit the plan I mentioned, not attempted in confidence of my own, but to excite

superior abilities to think farther, and for the farther illustration and service of letters, and submitted with the greatest deference to the learned and

with the extremest diffidence to myself.

It is then this—That the ancient celtæ, by the numberless vestiges left behind them, in Gaul, Britain. Greece, and all the western parts of Europe, appears to have been, if not the aborigines, at least their successors, and masters, in Gaul, Britain, and the West; that their language, however obsolete, however mutilated, is at this day discernible in all those places that victorious people conquered and retained: that it has extended itself far and wide, visibly appearing in the ancient Greek, Latin, and English. and of all which it included a very considerable part, and indeed unquestionably, in all the languages of Europe, emerges in the names of springs, torrents, rivers, woods, hills, plains, lakes, seas, mountains, towns, cities, and innumerable other local appellatives; many of which have never, that I know of, been accounted for: that it still partially continued as a language, in it's dialects in the declining remains of it, dispersed among the Irish, in Basse, Britagne, St. Kilda, in Cantabria, and the mountains of Wales: that much of it is still extant in the works of earlier poets and historians, and much yet living upon the tongues of multitudes inter rura Brigantum, in Cumberland, &c. unknown and unobserved, as, I hope, the succeeding exercises will make apparent: that the original of both the Latin and the Greek is, in a great measure, Celtic; that Celtic, which, polished by Greece, and refined by Rome, and which, only with dialectic difference, flowed from the lips of Virgil, and thundered from the mouth of Homer.

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THE DESIGN THEN OF ALL THIS, IS TO EX ELT AND ILLUSTRATE THESE CONNEXIONS

AFTER having proceeded thus far, and is high times and celtic, it is high times. AFTER having proceeded thus is high time ten reiterated celts and celtic, it is high time ten reiterated celts and celtic, it words, and ten reiterated celts and of these have been to ten reiterated celtse and celtic, it words, and ten reiterated celtse and of these bave been to come to an explanation of they were conference. ten reiterated cerus and of these come to an explanation of these have been were conferenced.

The celtae, then, t were confessional.

-f Gomer edly merate the people to whom then, were confessionally applied. The celtæ, then, of Gomer edly Scythians or Tartars, the posterity of gatriarch, Scythians or Tartars, the posterity patriarch, and language, circulate the name of their patriarch. ly applied. The Posterity Scythians or Tartars, the posterity patriarch, Scythians or Tartars, the posterity patriarch, and the language, cincipal and the l scythians or land of their surges, cincilled agreeable to the name of their and the language, cincilled themselves, in their own language, cincilled the language, themselves, in their own languaged and the themselves, in their own languaged and the cummeri, or contractedly cimbri; cummeri, or contractedly cimbri; cummeri, cummeri, call themselves cummeri, lucidly the contracted themselves. themselves. In contractedly cimpri, cummeri, where elsh, to this day, call themselves lucidly their ence to this day, call themselves lucidly their ence Cumberland, pointing out very what become ex. to this day, pointing out very what becomes ex-Cumberland, pointing out But, what becomes ex-traction by their name. But, were these cipos of Cumberianu, Por name. But, were these cipo of traction by their name. Why were these cipo of celtre in all this? And why were Tartars or ceri denominated celtæ? As they were Tartars or Serio denominated celtæ? As they country, and one of their name, country, and one of their name, change of their name. denominated celtæ? As they were country, and Scy. thians, and both their name, being observed by nal at first unknown; and, it being observed by that they were all by nal at first unknown; and, that they were all by the people they invaded, that celerity, the Green or the people they invaded, the celerity, the Greeks, mostly horsemen, and of great celerity, the Greeks, mostly horsemen, and of great earlier ages, reeks, almost the only historians of the earlier ages, very almost the only historians of these cimmerians or almost the only historians of these cimmerians or go-naturally distinguished these cimmerians or go-merians by the name of keletes, celte, i. e. light merians by the name of keletes, cery terrible e name of kereroral very terrible in.

They made several very terrible in. horsemen. They made so of Asia, and thence ruptions into the fairest parts of Asia, and thence ruptions into the fairest parts like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again like a retiring tide, into Europe, and back again line to the number of under the conduct of Brennus, to the number of under the conduct of Brennus, that the original 150,000. Callimachus relates, that the original of the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was owing of the temple of that goddess, which then of the temple of Diana, and goddess, which these to a little statue of that goddess, which these to a little statue or was sollow of a tree, while cimmerians erected in the hollow of a tree, while cimmerians erecteum me monder Ligdamis their their armies and depredations, under Ligdamis their their armies and depredent Their migrations were fre-captain wasted Asia. Their migrations were frequent and noted: For they, obliged by real or imaginary necessity, incited by avarice, or stimulated only by a spirit of war, became often vexatious to one another, and always formidable to their neighbours. They also in another prodigious swarm poured out of Tartary, about 950 years after the flood; and made another dreadful irruption, under Alcon, their leader, into the Greater Arminia, and in a little space made themselves masters of Pontus, Cappadocia, Phrygia, and the greater part of the Lesser Asia, where, as in several other countries, continued a great many memorials of their name and conquests. But Phrygia, seems to have been their principal residence, and there they have been most distinguished.

They had various appellations imposed upon them, as those of gigantes, titanes, both signifying sprung from the earth: in this, referring to the obscurity of their origin. Of this eminent people was Saturn, be bimself was a cimmerian. and passed, one may believe. not unattended into Italy, upon some disagreement with Jupiter. The body of these cimmerians or celtæ, which is but an adventitious name, the time not ascertained, proceeded far into Europe, even into Britain, and it's islands, &c. And, that the name of cimmeri or cimori, was also remembered in Gaul, as well as Britain, is clear; for the soldier who was sent for the execution of Marius. the consul, is, by some historians, called a gaul, by others a cimber, which two names, as is evident from hence, were esteemed synonimous, and indifferently applied to the same person. is also the cimbric, chersonese, &c. but these cimmerians scarcely advanced together, and at once, but gradually, and time after time, established their settlements, where and as they

could. Their government was the oldest known, i. e. it was patriarchal: and so remained in Scot. Afterwards, there was an absolute coalition, in many nations of the people and their language, with those quered, and with the colonies from Greet Carthage, &c. and theirs, and all awhile after this incorporation, are four under the common name of same accident happened between the sau the britons; and also between the scots in the north. It can scarcely be imagi the saxons destroyed all the britons that not into Wales: or, that the scots extil all the race of the picts, that did not c No; 'tis unlikely; 'tis impossible two nations united with the two subdu became one people, under the name of t predominant. So it was with the celte, themselves, or upon their incorporation v conquered, they became populous and po especially in Greece, their principal seat. peopled colony still farther and farther, t with the language they brought along with from the east and Greece, &c. arrived in an

ling wave, till at last these circles disappear.

The greeks, the posterity of Javan, as is rally allowed, and as is plain from their touian, and historical evidence, and by the nexions their language has with the hebrew phoenician, &c. arrived at first from Asia, colony after colony peopled Peloponnesus, islands of the Archipelago, and those of

Britain, and whither else we can fix no be as waves departing from some centre, swel a wider and a wider circumference, wave Mediterranean,, and there continued, with no considerable variation of language, but what was naturally made by time, and what is incident to all, till this inundation of these cimmerians, which they called celtar. Particular appellations, indeed, were annexed to their tribes, but from this difference of names in those tribes, we must not suspect them to be of different extraction; by no means, they were all but portions of the same vast body. Their dominions, after their union with the original greeks, became very extensive; and, all the north west parts of Europe were from them, called by the greeks, Celto-

Scythia.

Bodin, 'tis true, has affirmed that the name of Celtica was peculiar to Gaul; but, he is a writer of very inconsiderable authority, and is learnedly confuted by Claverious, who. I think in his fourth chapter, shows Celtica included Illyricum, Germany, Gaul, Spain, and Britain: and Mr. Irvin, a scots gentleman of great abilities, asserts, that the colonies of the celtze also covered Italy, the Alps, Thessaly, &c. and all this I am induced to believe may be satisfactorily proved, if by nothing else, yet by the very great consimility in their languages, when carefully considered in comparison with one another, especially in many old local appellatives, which have certainly existed before commerce or intercourse could possibly be concerned in imposing them. But, because I am unwilling to convert what was only meant as prefatory into a lexicon, I must supersede the proofs of this, or what I take to be such till I come to treat of the words themselves. Should this be doubted or contested, and any objections, and those not appearently immaterial, arise, or be imagined to arise, in opposition to any particu-

this plant observed ato this plant ato this plant ato this plant wery observe every observed at an administration of an administration of a second control of the seco what will a hat unque hat unque hat unque that unquest at this de exist at this day entirely forgot in in in in enth though of the ingreat number of the y great humber of otinually aurober of other and been been ring

and, and become in the star of and below the star of and Greek, har original never of an analy control of bly ansuspector, &c. person topical names, bave where the ceits where the ceits are topical to bly answers, the person of any fails and Greek, &c. original berever of any fails. abed from time which history fails in ac.

Add to this, the extraction how people ac.

Add to the extraction how people ac. from any other original.

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> and Greek, en original nerever of any fails in ac.
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> where it is manifestly mally inferred than from determine counting for the extractaken, new can this excounting for the extractaken, new can this excounting for the mailestly mistaken, than from the extraction be more rationally inferred and this extraction be more rationally this alone the and
> or that mistake Or is not was left. where it is manifestly nally internal and this extended it is manifestly nally internal and this extended it is more rationally than from the anateration be more rationally or is not was left; sufficiently ed, or languages? Or else Minerta Thus Cae logy of languages? Inothing either pronrection that mistake Or is not this ato he sufficiently ad, or languages? Or else Minery Thus Cae. In the sufficiently Minery and whose oonclusive, if nothing either proper, and whose oonclusive, so conspicuous for their Britting Weight with spinious will ever have that the spinious will ever have that ow. clusive, it now for either proper and whose conspications have their Britains weight with opinions will ever that their vicinity were from their proper. opinions will ever have their vicinity weight with opinions will asserts that their vicinity to one the learned, asserts from their vicinity to one and the learned not so much from the learned not so much from the learned to one and the learned to one opinions will ever that the vicinity weight with opinions will ever that their vicinity weight with the learned, asserts from their vicinity to one anothe learned, not so much from the remarkable analogy of the Gaul, not so much remarkable analogy of the Gaul, as from the remarkable admit to gy of the control of the con the learned, much from the the analogy of their Gaul, as from the remarkable analogy of their there, to the gallic. Gaul, not so the remarks admit there was not ther, as from the gallic. to prove the original tongue to the fin the world. I would be original ther, as iron gallic. A no prove there was not tongue to the gallic. I would ask if the record left in the world, I would ask if the record settlements, as record settlements, as record to the settlements. tongue to me the world. I would ask, if their a record left in the world, I would ask, if their our american settlements, ding many words to our american notwithstanding many words. original of ask, if their our american settlements, and ing many words both language itself, notwithstanding many words both language itself, making and formerly unknown in England our americally notwithstance many words both language itself, notwithstance in England, and language itself, not sufficient to prove it?
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> now, ad into it, was not sufficient to prove it? anguage of formerly unatticient to prove it? And now, and into it, was not sufficient to prove it? And adopted into it, was near, considering the adopted a similitude as near, adopted into it, was not sure, considering the very adopted not a similitude as near, an extensive community and extensive considering the very extensive considering the extensive considering the very extensive c must not a similitude as in an extensive commerce, must not a similitude as in extensive commerce, must not a similitude as in extensive commerce, an extensive commerce, the revolution of new colonies, the revolution reat distance of new colonies, the revolutions of the admission of new natural inconstance of the admission of new natural inconstancy of lan-kingdoms, and the natural inconstancy of lan-

guages, equally prove an alliance among those in question? The traces of the celtic, notwithstanding the ruins consequent upon all these, have hitherto remained indelible. They almost perpetually arise in the general geography of all the west of Europe; and often in more confined and topographical descriptions. Not a county in Britain, scarce any extent of sea or land from Kent to St. Kilda, wherein the most satisfactory evidences of this may not be found. The same congruity holds too in Gaul, Spain, Italy, &c. and a work of this kind, begun with circumspection, and conducted with regularity, could not fail of throwing great light upon all the languages concerned, and upon the obscurity of thousands of local names, and in short seems to promise fair to contribute as a lamp, to the elucidation of many dark antiquities.

The greek and hebrew, then, &c. observable in our language, and not unnoticed by the learned, and found in recesses, where they might be but little expected, as will be shown in the course of these remarks, was not imported by phænician merchants, and greek traders only, but entered along with the earliest colonies from the east into Britain; after each colony had protruded other through all the intermediate continent, of which Britain probably was once a part. Not that the whole of a people entered into any long migration; I believe never. The aged, the infirm, and the vouth of either sex, incapable of engaging in war, or of enduring the fatigues of travel, of surmounting the oppositions of mountains, forests, and rivers, remained a feeble company behind; and certainly retained the same language their itinerant countrymen had carried with them, which sometimes was very far remote. Hence that almost

identity of least as a great identity of less that agreering camb the inc greek and is there so mated, that in the mor the welch, that they That they can greeks. only fabulous but ridio of greek extraction, tradition is undoubtedly person, Brutus; but cor this greek extraction. that this is only traditic possibly be?-Could the and inscriptions, before there not also a period w terwards so illastrious fo ignorant of these ?- Co in Britain, so far deta whence Greece drew a mory, or some rugged t obscure and early ages facts, and tradition all t

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In the subsequent prolix; but, as the subsefore, and seemed so opinion, I supposed the sity for enlargement, intimated might appearing, and leave the mind. And I humble ity among the language obvious as the notion of particularly regardless mutation of kind and under such abi

beg parlem for some little oriental introductions in the wood REER; I would very gladly have supencied them, had I not believed it preferable to refer to the original, and to produce the evidences together and at once, that they might possess the force of union. I am lead to think, that a very litthe deliberation upon this subject, will be required to perceive the attity of it; and a small acquisitance with languages, to be sensible of the pertizence of the companisons. I imagine too, that, to a moderate portion of letters and searcity, it will soon be clear. that the greek, the latin, and the ceitic, considered and compared together, will abundantly dilucidate one another. And, perhaps the examples to be hereafter produced in support of this plan, will better evince the reasmalleness of it, than whole reass employed in arguments.



#### **EXAMPLES.** \*

BEAGLES, a race of hounds, so named for being little: and perfectly agreeable to the primary signification of the celtic pig, i. e. little. The greeks have anciently used this word too, and in the sense of little, of which they too have constituted their pug maios, i. e. a dwarf. It still subsists among

These examples are, as much as possible fetched from the Irish, I industriously omitting the british, lest it should be thought, as I know it has been cometimes, that the romans left us the words that bear any relation to the latin, while this can never be objected to the Irish, since the remans never set a foo' in Ireland. Pardon inacensuries too, since I have had no assistance but from seconds.

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the Irish, and still in that language conveys the Irish, and still in that language Bangiage ides of little; as Fir pig, a little man; little fearing.

I little woman; Beg agiach, little fearing this same in Scotland, in the same acceptation and ides of little; as Fir pig, little feathers of little; as Fir pig, little feathers acceptation a little woman; Beg agisch, same acceptation this common in Scotland, in the samed from this common in Scotland, in the manned from and it. this openion in Scotland, in the same from this openion in Scotland, in the samed from and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin). openion in Scotland, in the amed from and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) and it for one of the Hebrides is named Irvin) and it people, Dunie Begs. (see Mr. Irvin) i. e. a people, Dunie Begs. (see Word Phillibeg. i. e. a people, Bootland in the Word Potain it in the fer one of the Hebrides is in Mr. 117012, i.e. a people, Dunie Begs. (see Mr. 1111beg, i.e. a people, Dunie Begs. (see Word Phillibeg, i.e. a result in the exists in Scotland in the word Phillibeg, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips, a name of the exists in Scotland in the word Powstips. people, Dunie Begs, (see phillips, and the exists in Scotland in the word phillips, a name petticost. And we ourselves retain it in the petticost. petticost. And we ourselve the coversulations of vincial word pengles, i. e. coversulations of pengles, i. e. coversulation the littleness of pengles are on the northern word Peggy in posed spon them of old, from word Peggy in posed spon them of old, and our northern as a christian posed spon them of old, from the Peggy posed spon them of old, from word Peggy in the flowers. And our northern as a christian perly applicable to no female, and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a word of perly applicable to no female and a wo perly applicable to no female, and a word of the but is merely an epithet of sixes,

arment only.

Nil. Nothing seems more suitable than this only.

Nil. Nothing seems more suitable than this only. No. Nothing seems more such, after remning the name for this river; to fountain, again to a from it's fountain, again and a dearment only. the name for this river; wonten, again the considerable way from it's fountain, again considerable way from it's fountain, again the considerable way from it's fountain, again and rocky cavers; then the earth. by a wide and rocky cavera; then taken the earth. the earth, by a wide and rooms of some miles, take ing a subterraneous course issues, whose whose ing a subterraneous course issues, whose waters emerges to the light, by two issues, whose waters emerges to the light, by two This word Nid, are immediately united below. This word Nid, are immediately united under, below, or cover, among the celtae signified under, below, or cover, among the celtae signified The Irish celtae say him. ed; and so it does yet. Nes-sene, i. e. a bird's Shin, i. e. under a place; where t is combined a ed; and so it does yet. Shin, i. e. under a place; where t is converted pest; and nad, a nest simply, where t is converted nest; and nad, a nest structure greek has glotte or into s, as is common; so the greek has glotte or glossa; and so the germans of their ancient wasser, plosse; and so the germania. This word Nid, is have made watter, i. c. water. I found Nithialal. have made watter, 1. c. was is found Nithisdale or very diffused too; there Nid. near Knamelale or Niddisdale, in Scotland; Nid, near Knaresbrough, Niddisdate, un nontaine, propes, esquire; both probably named from their having been formerly hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Nidum is also found in Glamorganshire; there are the rivers Niderus, in Norway, and Nid even in Poland. It is part of the modern words, beneath, nether, and Netherlands. This neath was formerly written

nead; for an epitaph, transcribed from a monumental stone at Kirklees, by Dr. Gales, has "Undernead this little steame."

Where the former part of the word, under, is only explicatory of the latter part nead. This signification of Nid, leads to the true and original meaning of Shakespeare's niding, i. e. a person that hides himself; Mr. Johnson interprets it a coward, but that is only it's secondary signification, and that but true sometimes, for a person does not always hide himself through fear. It appears to be the radical of the latin Nidus, nidifico, nidulor, nidificatio, and also of the Greek neossos, in the Attic neottos, pullus avium, &c. which all know to be very well hidden; and they bore this greek name, not because they were young, but because they were hidden. So neossia or neottia, nidus, &c. whence our word nests.

BEER. This word has been one oriental name for a well or water, and very probably has been transmitted, along with the earliest settlements, in Europe. It is found still in this island, both in it's primary and translated signification; i e, for water, and for beer. It is read Gen XXIX, 2, &c. Va yare ve hinneh beer; and in the chaldee, Va chaza ve ha bera; ie, "He looked, and behold a well." Water was the beverage of mankind, and was, as was, undoubtedly natural, applied to other drinkables, as they were invented. The great simplicity of ancient languages, and times, not directly affording any other than beer. So we apply the word wine once, perhaps, peculiar to the juice of the grape, to liquids extracted from many other fruits, as goose-berries, elder-berries, &c. And here, though the copiousness of modern languages distinguishes these, which the poverty of 1

the ancient did not, or not early, yet they
though of the name of wine still. Hence beer, though of the name of wine still. became expressive of the name of water, became expressive of the name of water, became expressive of the name of water, became expressive of the name of water, became the name of the the name of wine still. Hence beer, the name of wine still. became expressive of ally a word for water, became leadles, In the very the name of wincome, became expression is a word for water, became expression because the ally a word for water, became the very liquors drawn from vegetables, In the very liquors drawn from vegetables, In the very liquors, like water, a beverage in ally significant, like water, a beverage in ally significant the celtic isca, originally there was imposed on other liquids; there manner the cellic to other liquides express water, was imposed on other liquides at first no other whereby readily to express at first no other whereby read water, was imposed one whereby readily to the sanciat first no other whereby readily to the sanciat first no other whereby readily to the sanciat first no other whereby readily to the sancial sancia at Just no whisky, a liquor us this ancies is ca, water; so whisky, a liquor of this ancies is nothing else but a corruption of this ancies is nothing else but a corruption water. Is considered to the control of this ancies. is nothing else but a corruption water. Isca, water, yet it is not simply water usqueba ca, water. Yet it is not the word usqueba ca, water, yet it is not simply water usquebages is found in Ireland, the word usquebages which time has superadded the epithet bages which time has superadded the from common which time has superadded the from common than the superadded the supe 200 which time has superadded the from common entrong, by way of distinction from common entrong, by way of distinction from common entropy access ŧ0 BEER yet continues in it's primary acceptation

BEER yet continues in it's prima, y and property, and or water simply, and or water simply, and of a rivulet from a spring, but little frequence the recesses of this country, itself. For to the special continues in itself. recesses of this country, but itself. For to the a search and in Scotland for water have carried but a se and in Scotland for water used but these and in Scotland conquests have carried but few places colonies and conquests annexed to things of few places colonies and conquests nucleothings of such invocations; for words annexed to things of such invocations; for words fire, &c. heard mentioned invocations; for words annexed heard mentioned invocations of water, fire, &c. heard mentioned frequent use of water, must necessarily have made frequent use of water, fire, occassarily have main-every day for years, must necessated the skeen. every day for years, must necessisted the main-tained their ground long, and resisted the shocks tained their ground long, but seldom used tained their ground long, and seldom used, and of time better than those, but Roxborough and Hence. about Roxborough of time better than those, our Roxborough, and as seldom named. Hence, about Roxborough, it is usual to ask, "have you and! where the final ter simply, meaning in the house! where the final ter simply, meaning in the nord after the laste and genonly terminates the word afters nothing. nius of the german, and alters nothing.

is of the german, and according to the moore in Netherdale are two torrents, i e, Bierbeck, In Netherdale are two ton from the moors. In and Doubergill, descending from the moors. In and Doubergill, aescending Jelable beck, is only the first of these, the latter syllable beck, is only the first of these, the tune of the sense of the prior put as explanatory, and as the sense of the prior put as explanatory, and as water, it is the same syllable beer, water, or a rivulet; it is the same syllable beer, ware, a Cumberland, near Long-in another torrent in Cumberland, near Longin another to the burn, where burn, in like manner, town, called bier burn, where burn, in like manner,

explains bier. In Doubergill, the last syllables gill, an old irisk word for water, is only affixed to explain ber, the syllable immediately preceding it; and dou, in the celtic, implies black, a color proper to this torrent. contracted from it's passage through peat earth and morasses. And even so low as our times, this affixing a word, explaining the foregoing continues; as Halshaugh hill at Ripon, Michaelhaugh hill near that town, where hill, a more modern word, is only explanatory of haught or how, a more ancient one for the

very same thing.

And to show ber, bier, &c. is not confined to these retirements, no, nor to Britain, there is the Ver, a rivulet near St. Albans, of which the romans formed their Verolamium; we have more streams possessed of this name also. There is the Varioo, in France, the Iberius, in Spain, and the Tiber, in Italy, all including this beer in their names. Where by the way, Ti, in the celtic did, and does at this day, in St. Kilda, signifying great, and ber, is water, or a river; the whole then will be, the great river; a name that sufficiently distinguishes it there, as it is far the greatest river in that part of Italy. I cannot recollect whether ber for water is in the british, but I suspect it has; however the britons used aber, for the mouth of a river, except it may be thought the latin aperio. But the irish retain ber still, for water, has Inbber slainge, a river by Wexford: Inbber Domknoin in Cannacht, i. e. the deep river, Domhnoin importing deep. Neither is the latin destitute of this ber, in the signification of water too, for of this seems formed the roman imber; and it is also the greek ombros, i e, uelos, which last is the modern english wet.

a It is the hebrew gel, i. e. unda, from the rolling and rapidity of most torrents; it remains in the english also.

#### AN ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF

### Sir John Armytage, Bart.

Who died gloriously, in the Service of his Country:

HUMBLY INSCRIBED

To the Remains of that ancient and respectable Family.

TRIKE, strike the bosom, touch the vocal string, Bring funeral euge, the funeral cypress bring; The strain be mournful; let the feet move slow: The numbers ling'ring with their weight of woe Not with more grief great Maro's breast did swell, When glorious, with his legions, Varus fell; Not Troy felt more resentment, more of pain, When Troy beheld her matchless Hector slain, Then feels thy country. Tell us, was thy fate Or more illustrious, or unfortunate? Thy arms almost alone the foes impeach; Thou stoodst like Scæva in the dangerous breach. Slain, but not vanquish'd; fallen, but not fled; .That ground thou kept alive, thou kept when dead. Hast thou obtain'd thy laurels with the pall; Didst thou more bravely dare, or greatly fall? Calder with sadder murmers rolls her floods, And deeper gloom invests thy Kirklee's woods, France too, deplores thee little less than we. And Britain's genius gave a sigh for thee. What though no wife's, though no fond mother's eyes Grow dim with grief, whose transports pierce the skies? What though, no pomp, no pious derge, no friend Wait thee with tears, no solemn priest attend: O! yet be happy, thy sad sisters here Bewail thy loss with sorrows too sincere; And falls in silence the fraternal tear. Sleep, much lamented; while my country pays, Mingled with sighs, the tribute of her praise. Suppress those sighs, and wipe the humid eye, Her sons nor fall in vain, nor unreveng'd shall die,

When her loud thunders reach the hostile shore, Swift as the winds, and like the billows roar; What vigils must repentant Gallia keep? What hostile eyes must close, what fair ones weep? Remorseless war! how fatal to the brave! Wild as rough seas. voracious as the grave! Blind, when thou strikes; deaf, when distress complains; What tears can whiten thy enpurpl'd stains? Waste waits thy step, as southern breezes showr's; Like floods thou rages, and like floods devours. Fear flies before thee—thou relentless hears The virgin's pray'r, and sees the mother's tears. Sink down, be chain'd, thrice execrable war, Extinct thy torch, or flame from Britain far Breathe we where bliss in flowry vales is found; Soft spring, glow near me; rural sweets be round; Perennial waters, which the rock distils; The shaded villa, and the sunny hills; Long wand'ring shores, the voice of falling floods; The gale of odours, and the night of woods.

These lost to thee, for these accept of fame,
Thy Kirklees smiles—she yet can boast the name;
Rank'd with the great thy fragrant name shall be;
Rome had her Decius, the BRIGANTES Thee.

## Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere Cavernæ.

FOR these dread walls, sad sorrow's dark domain, VIRG. For cells resounding with the voice of pain, Where fear, pale power, his dreary mansion keeps, And grief, unpity'd, hangs her head and weeps. What muse would leave her springs and myrtle shades, The groves of Pindus, and the Aonian glades? The hallow'd pines that nod on Ida's brow, And suns that spread eternal May below? Or comes the nymph, she soon averts her eyes, And, but bestows one transient look, and flies, In vain would I ascend---too weak my wings, In vain the plectrum strikes the sleeping strings: They wake no more. The fire that blaz'd but glows; The muse the lyre, and all are mute---but foes. While my small bark, by sable tempests tost, Lies wreck'd on an inhospitable coast; Bleak rocks the place, and clouds the skies unfold, Storms follow storms, and seas on seas are roll'd:

Yet, if the fates be kind, and you this lay,
Daughters of Isis,\* with a smile survey;
If, while you gild the moments as they rise,
Suppliant I make your soft regards my prize;
Farewell Pyrene, once so lov'd: and you
Pierian sisters, tuneful maids, adieu!
For ever, I your feeble aid decline;
Come, lucid stars, far northern lights be mine:
Whose graces lull life's cares, or wit removes;
Whose virtues charm me, and whose sense improves;
From you spring each sweet hope, each gleam of joy,
Each dearer name, and every social tie.
You, my bright subject all to transport turns,
My breast with more than mortal ardor burns.

Rapt into years to come, the muse's eyes Behold your future sons illustrious rise! Patriots and chiefs, renown'd for war and laws, Warm in their country's, and in virtue's cause. When time another crop of foes shall bear, Another Thoruton shall in arms appear: Another Cumberland shall rise, and save. His soul as honest, and his heart as brave. Some Slingsby1 curb against rebellious rage. Some Ingilby(1) again his prince's ear engage. Mahon once more shall british troops receive, What Stanhope won, a Stanhope shall retrieve. Some harp for Copgrove's hapless youth (v) be strung, And Albion's rocks repeat what Deering sung. Some future bard, in Roundhills shall commend. The breast humane, the scholar, and the friend. Lambhill (x) shall bid it's fadeless laurels grow. To shade some Norton's, Garth's, or Plaxton's brow. The sacred page some Walton shall review, Some Wanley clear the runic lines anew.

<sup>\*</sup> The Ouse, that runs through York.

<sup>†</sup> A gentleman of this family, in arms for the king, fell at Marston-Moor.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Chauncey's Hertfordshire, in St. Alban's where lies a worthy baronet of this family.

<sup>(</sup>v) A young gentleman of great abilities. of great hopes, and once my friend, who died in the expedition to Carthagena.

<sup>(</sup>x) A seat of the old and worthy family of the Beckwiths.

The trumpet's sound shall die, and discord cease,
Thou, Brita n. flourish in the arts of peace.
Fairest of ocean's daughter's, and his pride,
Safe in thy oaks, with Neptune on thy side;
Who fond to bless thee, with his Thames has crown'd,
And pleas'd to guard thee, pours his seas around
The wounds of war thy commerce soon shall cure,
That peace thy fleets command, thy Pitt assure

Come, gentle peace! propitious goddess, come,
Thy olive bring. Let all, but mirth. be dumb.
What blessings reach us which thou dost not give?
Thou fied, is it to suffer or to live?
Thy sweet recess, thy happy ports to gain,
Plough'd is the verdant, plough'd the wat'ry plain.
For thee, this swelters under Lybia's suns;
That sails and shivers where the Volga runs
To thy soft arms through death itself we flee,
Battles and camps, and fields, and victory,
Are but the rugged steps that lead to thee.

For thee kind showers distil, the meads to cheer, Or bend in old Isurium's fields the ear: For thee the streams make gay the banks they lave; The soft breeze whispers, and the green woods wave.

All these I see as sailors see the shore And sing, secluded, scenes I tread no more. Nor stars, nor cheerful suns, I now behold, Languid with want, and pale with polar cold.

Where smiles Elysium? where those happier skies, Where after death superior virtue flies? Where wrongs, nor night, nor torments they deplore, The sigh forgotten, and the tear no more? What passage to the blissful meadows guides? What horrors guard it? or, what covert hides?

Thus to the Getae, in a barbarous throng,
The last sad numbers flow'd from Naso's tongue.
The tracian thus, whose barp bewail'd his wife,
Torn by the mad Bacchantes, lost his life:
The strains that hell had pleas'd, they disregard;
And snatch'd the life, that softer Pluto spar'd.

FINIS.



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